The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2937. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
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IF SO,
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USE BELLINGHAM'S
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STIMULATING ONGUENT,
FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly-celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair.

This is the only article based upon

PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,

Which has ever been presented to the public, for promoting a healthy growth of hair on a

BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OT BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.

Persons having tried the various preparations now flooding the country, and having been deceived by them, should not be discouraged, but try one box of

BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,

which is warranted to do all that is claimed for it.

If applied to the scalp it will cure baldness, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color—leaving it soft, smooth and flexible.

The Onguent is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed,

PRICE $1 A BOX;
PRICE $1 A BOX.
PRICE $1 A BOX.
PRICE $1 A BOX.
PRICE $1 A BOX.
PRICE $1 A BOX.
PRICE $1 A BOX.
ONE DOLLAR A BOX.
ONE DOLLAR A BOX.

READ THE FOLLOWING FROM THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

"ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN."

We perceive, by the advertisement of Messrs. Horace L. Hegeman & Co., of No 24 William-st., this City, that the renowned "Stimulating Onguent," invented by Dr. Bellingham, for a healthy stimulation in the growth of beard or whiskers, has now had its American market confided to their agency. The high reputation of this article in London, Paris, and other cities of Europe, seems to have been fully justified by experience in this country. We find that its praises are reëchoed among all classes. A few weeks are said to prove its almost magical influences upon the beard or whiskers. The British Volunteers have made such free use of it as to attract the attention of the London *Punch*. See advertisement of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., in another column.—*Herald, Sunday, Feb.* 17, 1861.

AND FROM THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY COURIER.

Beard or No Beard.—It is still a mooted question whether or no the beard is a proper adornment for man, and whether its growth has not a deal to do with his intellectual accomplishments. However this is, it is an ambition, and a very natural one too, in each man, young or old, to have a beard or moustache; with the latter, and with the former in many cases, it is also an ambition that it shall be dark or black. All so inclined have only to use Bellingham's celebrated Stimulating Onguent to have a speedy and handsome crop of either. An advertisement in another column tells the whole story, and we recommend it to the attention of those interested.—*New-York Sunday Courier, Feb.* 7, 1861.

AND FROM THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

Tidings for the Bare-Faced.—We see that the well known druggists, Messrs. Horace L. Hegeman & Co., of No. 24 William-st., announce themselves as American agents of Bellingham's Celebrated Stimulating Onguent for the whiskers and hair, which is exclusively used in London and Paris by all who yearn to possess luxuriant whiskers, moustache and capillary locks. It is warranted to bring out a thick set of whiskers or a moustache in from three to six weeks.—*Sunday Mercury, Feb.* 17, 1861.

AND FROM THE SUNDAY TIMES.

A Fashionable Necessity.—The strength of Sampson was in his hair, and the strength of a man's claims to fashion are tested, now-a-days, by the luxuriance of his whiskers and moustaches. Fashion, for once, is on the side of reason and nature, and, in restoring the beard to its ancient honors, deserves to be applauded. But on some faces nature refuses to produce the manly crop. Art, however, steps in here to her aid, with Bellingham's Stimulating Onguent, a preparation warranted to produce a thick moustache or whiskers in a few weeks. This preparation may be had at Hegeman & Co.'s, No. 24 William-st.—*Sunday Times, Feb.* 19, 1861.

AND READ THE FOLLOWING,
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FROM THE SUNDAY ATLAS.
SUNDAY ATLAS.
SUNDAY ATLAS.

Perfect in Whiskers.—Half the attention, at the Academy of Music on Monday night, was monopolized by a fine looking little fellow who displayed the most magnificent whiskers of the season. His face was literally covered—the lower part of it at least—with beard of the very glossiest luxuriance. Would it be believed—yet we know the fact to be so—that this man had raised the whole of this magnificent crop within a few months, from the use of Bellingham's celebrated stimulating Onguent. This unrivaled preparation for promoting the growth of whiskers and moustaches may be procured at Hegeman & Co.'s, No. 24 William-st.—*Sunday Atlas, Feb.* 17, 1861.

TRY ONE BOX, YOU WILL NEVER REGRET THE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Or a box of the Onguent (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail, (direct,) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1 18. Apply to or address

ORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &c.,
No 24 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Animated Debate in the Peace Conference.

Probable Adoption of the Majority Report of the Special Committee.

Arrival of the President Elect at Albany.

His Reception by the Governor, Legislature and Citizens.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECHES.

The Inauguration of the President of the Southern Confederacy.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT DAVIS

The Policy and Purposes of Secession.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Peace Conference were in session, to-day, upwards of five hours. The debate was the most animated of any since the commencement of the Convention. The two reports from the Committee were under consideration. The propositions respecting the Territories, establishing or permitting Slavery south of 36° 30′, were opposed earnestly by gentlemen from New-York, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin. Messrs. TYLER and GUTHRIE are leading advocates of the majority report, and earnestly urged upon the Convention immediate and direct action. They object decidedly to the proposition of Mr. FIELD, of New-York, for a National Convention, on the ground that before such a Convention can be held, unless some compromise be offered, or adopted, all the Border States will go out of the Union and will join the Southern Confederacy, binding themselves to that organization so strongly that the Convention will be powerless to effect a reorganization. The tone of JEFF. DAVIS' speech is alluded to by them to substantiate the determination declared by the States which go out, never to reunite with the North. A majority of Pennsylvanians, and some from all the Northern States, it is now thought, will accept the majority report, which, with all the Border State compromisers, will secure its adoption by a close vote. A canvass this morning of the Conference, shows only about half-a-dozen majority in its favor. The Slave State representatives say that its adoption, under such circumstances, and by such a vote, will be of no avail, and will not be accepted as settlement, as it will not be an expression of the wishes of the Free States. Several gentlemen have argued these points at length. The feasibility and constitutionality of the propositions in the report were discussed at considerable length. The Anti-compromisers, headed by Messrs. FIELD and NOYES, of New-York, BOUTWELL and ALLEN, of Massachusetts, and one Illinois man, as earnestly met these arguments. They object to a direct compromise, as being of no binding authority, and unlikely to receive any sanction from Congress, as the session is so nearly closed. They also object to them upon principle, and under threats, and to amendments to the Constitution by such process, and without careful deliberation. They could not see in them any remedy for existing difficulties, and only a problematical prevention of further complications and troubles. The same difficulties will exist after their adoption as now, and even with these concessions granted, the Border Slave States will not consent to, nor permit, any remedy for the frauds perpetrated by seceding States upon the Federal Government. The speech of JEFF. DAVIS, alluded to, published this morning, amounts in their estimation to a declaration of war, and yet gentlemen proposed that they should themselves do nothing about it. While the discussion was very spirited, the most amicable feelings were displayed on all sides. Mr. TYLER asked some of the Anti-Compromisers to-day, in a private conversation, if they would yield the Virginia proposition, the Crittenden Compromise, or anything against the spirit of the Chicago Platform. Or if direct compromise would not suit them as well as a National Convention. He received a negative answer. He is said to have replied, that if they maintained that position through this week, without action in the right direction for a settlement, there would no longer be any hope of adjustment, and they must prepare to recognize the consequences, or involve the country in civil war. He has not, he says, quite given up all hope yet. A proposition was to be made for evening sessions this week. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, made a long and eloquent speech, to-day, in Convention, against all compromise, said to be the most elaborate and able speech yet delivered. It attracted much attention and drew forth the debate which occupied the Convention all day. He went so far as to advise the Border States, as suggested by SOMES, of Maine, in his recent speech in the House, of the necessity of conciliating and agreeing with the North for their own safety. GUTHRIE afterwards approached Messrs. BOUTWELL, ALLEN, FIELD, and CROWNINSHIELD, and said he did not stand upon his proposition, nor did Kentucky demand CRITTENDEN'S, or any particular measure, as an alternative, asking what they would give, and intimating that they would agree to anything which presented a basis of adjustment. They replied, offering a National Convention. They think this proposition rapidly gaining in favor, and express the belief that now no other can pass.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF JEFFERSON DAVIS' INAUGURAL.

JEFF. DAVIS' speech at Montgomery attracts considerable attention. His bragadocia and threats are the subject of ridicule, and excite no fear here. It is only tending to strengthen the anti-compromise feeling. His inaugural address, or that part of it which is received here to-night, but not yet made public, I learn from private sources, takes strong ground against reconstruction and compromise, and partakes more of the air of a military dictator than the head of a peaceful Republic. The Border-State men denounce DAVIS and his bombast without stint.

THE FORCE BILL.

The Force bill was up in the House to-day. It is not Mr. BINGHAM'S original Force bill, but was one introduced by Mr. STANTON, of Ohio. It will meet strenuous opposition, as it gives the President almost unlimited power over the Army and Navy, to suppress rebellion and enforce the laws. It stands as the regular order for each day, and appears to have a good chance of adoption. It is stated that the President will veto it.

THE MAIL SERVICE IN THE SECEDING STATES.

The Senate Committee on Post-offices reported, without amendment, the House bill, authorizing the discontinuance of the daily mail service in the seceding States.

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Senate had the Tariff bill under consideration to-day. Senator WILSON made a patriotic and forcible speech upon the proposition to repeal the duties upon sugar..

STATE LOANS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

A bill is being prepared by a member of the House, authorizing the President to receive loans from any State, and issue coupon bonds in payment, limited to thirty years.

THE DE GROOT CLAIM NULLIFIED.

The Senate has passed joint resolutions repealing the famous De Groot bill, by which W. H. DE GROOT, of New-York, was awarded one hundred and nineteen thousand dollars. This, of course, ends the case, if the House agrees to the resolution, and DE GROOT will get nothing.

THE TERRITORY OF COLORADO.

The Colorado Territorial bill, incorporating the Pikes' Peak portions of New-Mexico, including about seven thousand citizens, passed the House to-day. There is an amendment upon it which sends it back to the Senate. It will probably pass. Three parties are here, professing to represent it as Delegates. C. H. MORGAN, one of them, will bring the case before the Committee on Elections, unless his credentials are recognized without dispute.

A RUPTURE BETWEEN CALIFORNIA SENATORS.

Much interest was excited to-day in the rupture in the Senate between Senators GWIN and LATHAM, colleagues from California. GWIN moved that the Senate non-concur in the House Post Route bill, containing the daily overland mail project, with a view of asking for a Committee of conference. LATHAM opposed the motion, and moved a concurrence in the House bill, which, as he showed, would secure a daily mail, while GWIN'S proposition, if adopted by the Senate, would probably defeat the entire bill. The battle will be renewed to-morrow.

THE LIBRARY INVESTIGATION.

The House Special Committee upon the Library matter, examined two or three witnesses, to-day, and summoned, in all, about twenty. They find nothing startling as yet, and probably will not, beyond the fact that many books are missing. It should be understood that the statement in the TIMES, respecting the order of Mr. DE JARNETTE, did not charge him with the intention of defrauding the Government. No one presumed that he himself would be guilty of, or countenance, such an act. He says that he desired them for the purpose of preparing a speech, but did not receive any of them. The looseness of members in the matter of giving out such orders, however, cannot be excused.

THE TELEGRAPH SURVEY.

JOHN COCHRANE reported to the House, from the Committee on the Commerce bill, appropriating $50,000, and authorizing the employment of two national vessels for the survey of the telegraph route from San Francisco *via* Behring Straits, to the mouth of the Amoor River.

THE FISHING BOUNTIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified Messrs. ALLEY and ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, that the fishing bounties shall be paid as soon as the condition of the Treasury will warrant, and, therefore, the proposition to send a Commissioner on, to look after the payment of these claims, is useless.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR FOR THE CABINET.

The suggestion that MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, may be called to Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, continues to interest a large interest among the most reliable members of the Republican Party, and the name of no one from the Border Slave States has been mentioned in this connection whose appointment would be so generally satisfactory. Though a Southern man by birth and education, Mr. BLAIR drank in his Republican principles many years ago, and gave public expression to them long years before the Republican Party had its birth. In this respect he has the advantage of those who have only found voice for their Republican sentiments *since* the success of the Party was assured, some of whom are bidding highly for upper seats in the synagogue. At least as long ago as 1849, Mr. BLAIR was as good a Republican as is Mr. LINCOLN to-day—as I discover by perusing a pamphlet address to the Democracy of Missouri, written by him in that year, in which he argued the justice and wisdom of the Wilmot Proviso, rebuked the arrogant attempts of Slaveholders to suppress the freedom of speech, exposed the aristocracy of Slavery, and urged the necessity of resisting its encroachments upon Freedom. Indeed, the document embodies the Chicago platform completely, at least so far as the questions of Slavery and Homestead are concerned—as will be seen from the following extract:

> "So therefore, from permitting the extension of this institution, according to Southern policy, the contrary policy—the Northern Democratic policy—is the true one for us! and that policy is to keep free Territories free; free not only to all within the Union, but free to every lover of freedom throughout the world. But the Northern Democratic policy goes further, and proposes not only that every institution which begets a privileged and ruling class be kept out of this territory, but to give permanent security to individual independence in it by donating to every settler a portion of that large domain for a homestead, and providing effectually against his being deprived of it for any cause.,'

Among those whose signatures follow that of "M. BLAIR," appended to the document, I find those of O. D. KELLEY, Mayor of St. Louis; WM. MCKIE, proprietor of the St. Louis *Democrat*; FLETCHER M. HAIGHT and H. H. HAIGHT, now prominent Republicans at San Francisco, California; JOHN DOYLE, a present member of the Missouri Legislature, and various others. Mr. BLAIR is evidently well seasoned timber for a Republican Cabinet.

MR. LINCOLN'S QUARTERS.

The statement that Mr. LINCOLN is to be the guest of Mr. SEWARD at Washington until the 4th of March is quite erroneous. The President elect does not design to stop at any private house. It is said that he will take quarters at the National Hotel.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

It appears from the investigation of the House Military Committee that Ex-Secretary FLOYD accepted A. R. BELKNAP'S bid for 100,000 muskets, but that Secretary HOLT refuses to recognize the contract. Mr. BELKNAP says they were intended for the Sardinian Government. It is further shown that Mr. FLOYD distributed without any order, through the Engineer of the Department, 65,000 percussion muskets, 40,000 altered muskets and 10,000 rifles among the arsenals at Charleston, Augusta, Mount Vernon, Baton Rouge, and North Carolina. With the exception of those for the last named the arms fell into the possession of South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia, by the secession movement.

The Committee give as a reason for reporting a bill authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers, that it is certain that the regular military force is wholly inadequate to protect the forts, arsenals, dockyards and other property of the United States in the present disturbed condition of the country, the larger portion of the army being necessary for the defence of the frontier.

Some of the delegates to the Peace Conference, to-night, say they will probably agree by Wednesday upon a plan of adjustment which will be satisfactory even to the Virginia Commissioners.

The Territorial question was under consideration to-day, and the debate was directed to the object of securing unanimity on that point.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Progress of the President Elect towards Washington.

THE TRIP FROM BUFFALO TO ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 18.

The Presidential party were awakened at the early and inconvenient hour of 4½ o'clock this morning. Mr. LINCOLN'S general health is good, but the hoarseness of his voice and soreness of his chest do not seem to have been improved by his exertions in Buffalo. The almost entire monopoly of his time by Ex-President FILLMORE in Buffalo was by no means objected to by the Republicans of the city. Mr. LINCOLN'S ground, most firmly taken, is that he is to be the President of the AMERICAN PEOPLE and not of the Republican Party. Hence he meets and desires to be with men of all parties, and Mr. FILLMORE, though not sympathizing with the principles of the Chicago Platform, is, nevertheless, the leading citizen of the city, and represents the Union-loving sentiment of the place. Therefore, the cordial welcome given by him to Mr. LINCOLN was eminently gratifying. The first 37 miles were made in 30 minutes.

At Batavia, gray as was the light and deep as was the snow, there was a very large gathering of people, who saluted Mr. LINCOLN with cheers and with the firing of cannon. Of course they wanted to hear him speak, but to their calls he replied that he did not appear before them or the country as a talker, nor did he desire to obtain a reputation as such. He thanked them for the kind attention manifested by their rising at so inconvenient an hour, and bade them farewell amidst a burst of genuine enthusiasm.

Hardly had the train commenced its career again, when a smell as of burning wood and oil filled the cars, and it was ascertained that one of the journals was heated red. The applying of a proper remedy, however, occupied but a few moments, and all was as it should be.

At Rochester, an assemblage estimated by the Mayor to number 30,000 people, thronged the avenues adjoining the dépôt. Mayor SCRANTON, on behalf of the city, welcomed him in a short and pithy speech; after which, Mr. LINCOLN made a brief address, saying, however, nothing of particular note.

The scene presented by so vast a crowd was truly magnificent, causing Mr. LINCOLN to recall, as he observed to the Mayor, his old campaigning days. The number of ladies present was very great, and from a very fair young source was presented a floral testimonial of regard for which any one would be grateful—President or citizen.

The Democratic element was well represented by a magnificent locomotive, named *Dean Richmond*, which drew oddly enough the Presidential *cortége* from Buffalo to Rochester. This fact created a great deal of amusement among the party, and was productive of much good-natured raillery at the expense of the Republican Party.

Besides the usual party, there were on the train Hon. Philip Dorsheimer, Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*; Gov. Morgan's Staff, Mayor Scranton, of Rochester; Mayor Westcote, of Syracuse; Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, Judge Shankland, Maj. Peck, of Syracuse; Senator Hubbel, of Utica, B. Van Horn, M. C., Gen. Gustavus A. Screggs, of Buffalo, and E. C. Fellows, Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad Telegraph Line.

The next stoppage was at Clyde, a town of some 3,000 inhabitants. They were all at the station, and brimfull of enthusiasm for the man of their choice. Stepping upon the platform, Mr. LINCOLN said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I merely appear before you to say good morning and farewell. I have no time to speak in, and no speech if I had."

At this, Mr. PAINE, editor of the local paper, approached Mr. LINCOLN, and said that he had been deputed by the assemblage to shake him by the hand—which shake he would distribute in his next morning's edition.

An enterprising artist had placed upon a convenient wood-pile a camera with which he secured pictures of the rear end of the car, of Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. WOOD, a brakeman, and an unlucky reporter.

There being something like an hour's time before the train would reach Syracuse, Mr. LINCOLN availed himself of the sleeping apartment, to secure a few moments' rest.

After that, the speech which Major WESTCOTE, of Syracuse, had kindly written out, was handed to him, and he was reminded by a gentleman that he was approaching the stronghold of extreme Republicanism, the hot-bed of Anti-Slavery principles, and the scene of the Jerry rescue, all of which information he received as though possibly he had known it before. The announcement was made by telegraph that a very large crowd was waiting for him at Syracuse, who were determined to have a speech. The managers of the train seemed to be in the conspiracy, for the speed was greatly accelerated so as to reach the station several minutes ahead of time.

It was evident, on arrival at the dépôt, that the report had in no way exaggerated the excitement or the numbers of the crowd. At the intersection of the street with the track, was erected a nicely carpeted platform, on which were the Committee, Rev. Mr WALDO, and a bald-headed eagle. The immensity of the gathering was equaled only by its absolute order and good behavior. Mr. LINCOLN was urged to go upon the platform, but having declined doing so elsewhere, he felt it his duty to treat all alike, and, therefore, did not go.

Having been welcomed in a rather extended, but cordial speech, by the Mayor, Mr. LINCOLN addressed the assemblage as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I see you have erected a very fine and handsome platform here for me, and I presume you expected me to speak from it. If I should go upon it you would imagine that I was about to deliver you a much longer speech than I am. I wish you to understand that I mean no discourtesy to you by thus declining. I intend discourtesy to no one. But I wish you to understand that though I am unwilling to go upon this platform, you are not at liberty to draw any inferences concerning any other platform with which my name has been or is connected. [Laughter and applause.] I wish you a long life and prosperity individually, and pray that with the perpetuity of those institutions under which we have all so long lived and prospered, our happiness may be secured, our future made brilliant, and the glorious destiny of our country established forever. I bid you a kind farewell.

Rev. Mr. WALDO, who is so infirm as to be scarcely able to totter, but who, nevertheless, voted for WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, was taken from the staging and brought upon the platform of the car, where he shook hands with Mr. LINCOLN, and came very near being pushed off the car by the crowd of people. After the speech there were loud cries of "Take the platform," and the Mayor, with divers Committeemen, urged him to leave the car and ascend the platform that the people might see him, but Mr. LINCOLN said, "No, Sir, I cannot; that was decided some time since"—and he did not go. "That's right, old man," said some one in the crowd, "stick to it—you've sot yer stake, now don't take it up." This excited laughter and created good humor, during which the train moved off, followed by thousands of cheering men and boys.

DEAN RICHMOND got upon the train at Syracuse, and as his comings and goings generally indicate something, it was set down to his credit, and charged to his love for the Union.

At Utica quite a large amount of business was transacted. On a freight-car had been elevated a large platform, the whole of which was rolled up to the rear of Mr. LINCOLN'S car. The entire Legislative Committee were on it, and expected to be introduced to Mr. LINCOLN when he should make his appearance, but Mr. WOOD peremptorily forbade it, saying that the time allotted to the citizens of Utica should not be used by the State. There was a tremendous shout when Mr. LINCOLN appeared, and in spite of a heavy fall of snow, the crowd augmented continually, until, as far as the eye could reach, could be seen a pushing, restless tide of humanity, with thousands of faces turned upward toward the future ruler of the nation. Silence having been restored, the Mayor introduced Mr. LINCOLN, who spoke as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT UTICA.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have no speech to make to you and no time to speak in. I appear before you that I may see you and that you may see me; and I am willing to admit that so far as the ladies are concerned, I have the best of the bargain, though I wish it to be understood that I do not make the same acknowledgment concerning the men. [Laughter and applause.]

A crazy man, with long moustache and beard, with a shepherd's crook for a cane, and whose legs were incased in red flannel coverings, attempted to address him, but being prevented, turned his attention to the crowd who hooted and yelled at his singular behavior.

Mr. LINCOLN then went to the other side of the platform, from whence he addressed the other half of the crowd, in terms similar to the above. He then reëntered the car, where he remained until just as the train was about to start, when again ascending the platform he bowed farewell to the people.

The prettiest display seen by the party since leaving Springfield was made at Little Falls. During the entire tarrying of the train at this point, the church bells chimed most sweetly, presenting a novel and very enjoyable feature to the pleasures of the trip. Several hundred ladies were upon the piazza of the hotel, and as the band played "Hail Columbia," they waved their handkerchiefs in unison, and the crowd below cheered and hurrahed with lusty vigor. The address of Mr. LINCOLN at Little Falls in no way differed from those delivered at other places, and reported above.

At Fonda, in response to enthusiastic greetings, Mr. LINCOLN made a short speech, and, in declining to mount a platform prepared for him, said that, though he would not get upon *it*, he wished it to be distinctly understood that he would never shrink from a platform on which he properly belonged. This was the signal for renewed cheerings and great applause, amidst which he was borne away by the train.

During the entire trip Mr. LINCOLN has worn a shocking bad hat, and a very thin old over-coat. Shortly after leaving Utica, Mrs. LINCOLN gave an order to WILLIAM, the colored servant, and presently he passed through the car with a handsome broadcloth over-coat upon his arm and a new hat-box in his hand. Since then Mr. LINCOLN has looked fifty per cent. better, and if Mrs. LINCOLN'S advice is always as near right as it was in this instance, the country may congratulate itself upon the fact that its President elect is a man who does not reject, even in important matters, the advice and counsel of his wife.

To-morrow morning the party will go to Troy, and from thence to New-York. The following is an accurate list of the party proper:

Hon. A. LINCOLN.
Mrs. LINCOLN and two children, servant and nurse.
ROBERT T. LINCOLN.
LOCKWOOD TODD, cousin of Mr. L.
Dr. W. S. WALLACE, brother of Mrs. L.
JOHN G. NICOLAY, Private Secretary.
JOHN M. HAY, Assistant Secretary.
Hon. N. B. JUDD, of Illinois.
Hon. DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois.
Col. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. A.
Major D. HUNTER, U. S. A.
Capt. GEORGE W. HAZZARD, U. S. A.
Capt. JOHN POPE, U. S. A.
Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH, of New-York.
Col. WARD H. LAMON, of Illinois.
J. M. BURGESS, of Wisconsin.
GEO. C. LATHAM.
W. S. WOOD, General Superintendent.
B. FORBES, Assistant.

Besides whom are the correspondents of the NEW-YORK TIMES, *Herald*, *Tribune* and *World*; of the Chicago *Tribune*, and of *Frank Leslie's Newspaper*. A telegraphic operator and the agent of the Associated Press are also of the regular number.

Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN are highly gratified at the report that apartments are engaged at the Astor House—that being the hotel where personally they feel most at home, and where their friends can have the double pleasure of entertaining them, and benefiting an establishment which stands up for the Union.

As the train entered Schenectady some careless gunner discharged a cannon close by the forward car, and producing a concussion that broke instantly with a startling crash several window-panes. The reception given Mr. LINCOLN at that point was very gratifying. A larger and more good-humored crowd than the one which was there convened, we have rarely seen away from the large cities. The Mayor had the good sense to avoid a long introduction; and Mr. LINCOLN'S address, though in substance the same that he has given all day long, was just what seemed to please the multitude. Mr. LINCOLN'S manner was peculiarly felicitous at that time, and [illegible] a tremendous excitement in a very short space of time.

Mrs. FITZPATRICK was taken upon the train at Schenectady, and came on as far as Albany.

A bountiful lunch was prepared by Mr. BLOOMER, of Buffalo, by direction of DEAN RICHMOND, who pronounced it good. The various viands, turkey, chicken, bread and cake, were handed around by servants, and the success of the entertainment was an undoubted fact.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 18.

The train bearing the President elect and party left Buffalo at 5¾ o'clock this morning. He was accompanied to the dépôt by Company D of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, which company also acted as an escort upon his reception here. Notwithstanding the early hour, several hundred people were present to bid Mr. LINCOLN farewell. The train consisted of a baggage and two passenger cars, under the command of JOHN CORNING, of Buffalo. Mr. LINCOLN and family and suite occupied a sleeping-car, which was the rear car of the train. Amongst the distinguished gentlemen on the train, beside those previously reported as accompanying Mr. LINCOLN, are Messrs. J. COLLAMER and PHILIP DORSHEIMER, of Buffalo; Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH and Judge SHANKLAND, of Syracuse; Hon. A. HUBBELL, of Utica; Maj. J. J. PECK, of Syracuse; HORACE GREELEY, of New-York; GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCROGGS, of Buffalo; Maj. SCRANTON, of Rochester; Hon. A. WESCOTT, of Syracuse, and Gov. MORGAN'S Staff.

The train arrived at Rochester at 8 o'clock. A crowd of people, numbering not less than 8,000, filled the space around the dépôt. Mr. LINCOLN was introduced by Mayor SCRANTON, and responded to his welcome as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT ROCHESTER.

"I confess, myself, after having seen large audiences since leaving home overwhelmed with this vast number of faces at this hour of the morning, I am not vain enough to believe that you are here from any wish to see me as an individual, but because I am for the time being the representative of the American people. I could not, if I would address you at any length. I have not the strength, even if I had the time, for a speech at these many interviews that are afforded me on my way to Washington. I appear merely to see you, and to let you see me, and to bid you farewell. I hope it will be understood that it is from no disapprobation to disoblige anybody that I do not address you at greater length." [Cheering followed.]

RECEPTION AND SPEECH AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 18.

At Utica the train was delayed longer than was anticipated, to allow a heated journal to cool. The vast crowd assembled indulged in hearty demonstrations of joy at the sight of Mr. LINCOLN. He returned thanks for their kind reception, and excused himself from speaking.

A hearty welcome also greeted Mr. LINCOLN at Little Falls, and as the train stopped the church bells rang a merry peel, and the shouts of a highly excited crowd called Mr. LINCOLN to the platform of the car, but although earnestly entreated to make a speech he declined to mount a raised platform and be welcomed formally.

Fonda turned out *en masse* to welcome the President.

At Amsterdam and Schenectady large crowds were assembled. As the train approached the latter place, a cannon was recklessly fired point blank at the first coach, the concussion bursting in the door, tearing off the lock, and breaking to atoms three windows. Several persons near were covered with broken glass, but no one was injured.

At 2:20 P. M. two guns announced the arrival of the train in Albany, by the Central Railroad Company, at the Broadway crossing, where the train stopped. When the engine came in sight—the "Erastus Corning, Jr.," being decorated with flags—loud and enthusiastic shouts were sent up by the multitude, which numbered several thousands. Some delay occurred in consequence of the military not being on the ground in time, and the crowd vented their impatience in cries of "Come out on the platform," "Get off the cars," "Show us the Rail-splitter," "Trot out Old ABE," and similar requests. At length the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. BRYAN commanding, appeared on the ground, and a pathway was opened to the carriages, and the platform cleared. Mr. LINCOLN then appeared on the platform, and was received with deafening cheers. He was met by Mayor THACHER, who welcomed him as follows:

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. LINCOLN, in behalf of the Common Council and the citizens of Albany, I have the honor to tender you the cordial welcome of the city. We trust that you will accept the welcome we offer, not simply as a tribute of respect to the high office you are called to fill, but also as a testimony of the good will of the citizens, without distinction of party, and as the expression of their appreciation of your eminent personal worth, and their confidence in your patriotism. We are aware of your previous arrangement with the State authorities, and the brevity of your stay will compel us to forego the pleasure of extending to you, on the part of the city, other and more befitting hospitalities; but we are happy to know that his Excellency the Governor and the Senators and Representatives in the Legislature are about to receive you as the guest of the Empire State, and in so doing they will represent the kind regards of the whole people, as well as the citizens of the Capital. Permit me, therefore, to greet you in the name of the citizens, and repeat the assurance of a most cordial welcome.

Mr. LINCOLN, who appeared pale and worn, replied, in a low but steady voice, as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY.

MR. MAYOR: I can hardly appropriate to myself the flattering terms in which you communicate the tender of this reception, as personal to myself. I most gratefully accept the hospitalities tendered to me, and will not detain you or the audience with any extended remarks at this time. I presume that in the two or three courses through which I shall have to go, I shall have to repeat somewhat, and I will therefore only repeat to you my thanks for this kind reception.

At the close of his brief remarks, the party proceeded at once to the carriages, which took their way down Broadway, and up State-street to the Capitol. The whole route was densely crowded with citizens, and the windows of the houses were filled with ladies, while carriages, crowded with ladies, lined each side of the road. Many residences displayed flags in profusion, and across Broadway was hung a strip of canvas, bearing the inscriptions: "Welcome to the Capital of the Empire State;" "No more Compromises." From the windows of the Young Men's Association building on State-street was displayed a banner with the words "We will pray for you, the defender of the Constitution as it is."

Along the line of the procession the greetings of the citizens were most cordial throughout, and ladies waved salutations, and smiled welcomes with pleasing liberality. In the Capitol Park an immense concourse of people gathered, and the task of the military and police was anything but easy. At length the Capitol was reached, when Mr. LINCOLN was conducted at once to the Executive chamber, where he was introduced to Gov. MORGAN, the State officers, and the Governor's staff.

After welcoming the President elect, Gov. MORGAN proceeded with him to the head steps of the Capitol, where he was greeted by a perfect roar of applause; the people rushing forward to obtain a sight of his

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM PARIS.

American Topics in the French Journals—Father Lacordaire and the French Academy—M. Guizot—The Bonaparte-Patterson Trial—No Agents for South Carolina.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1861.

One sees and hears so much about America just now, in the French journals and French society, that but for the lamentable condition of things at home, one's national pride would receive a complete surfeit. Unfortunately, there is a dark side to the picture—a side so dark as only to turn one's pride into mortification. The principal instigation of all this talk about America is the speech of Rev. Father **LACORDAIRE** at the Academy of France, and the reply of M. **GUIZOT** thereto. Beside this, the suit of Mr. **JEROME BONAPARTE**, of Baltimore, against the estate of his father, the late Prince **JEROME**, and the constantly increasing bad news from the disunion movement, have sufficed for the last few days to occupy the principal place in the public attention.

The reception of the distinguished Dominican monk, as a member of the Academy of France, was an event well calculated to excite a lively interest in all the upper classes of society of this brilliant capital. It was the first time that a monk had ever been elected to that body, and it was a strange sight to see the tribune of that hall, sacred to literature and science, occupied by a man clothed in a white woolen frock, with sandals on his feet, the top of his head shaved, and a rope suspended from his girdle, in token of his mission of humanity in saving the lives of his fellow-creatures. It was still more curious to see that man, thus clothed in the simple habiliments of a monk of the Mount St. Bernard, and in presence of a learned assembly, composed mostly of the *élite* of the Legitimist party, stand up and boldly eulogize the democracy and the institutions of America, to the derogation of the democracy and the institutions of France and of Europe. It was a rare sight to see a man so thoroughly imbued with the worship of the Catholic religion, defend, before the world, institutions, and a liberty and an equality which, even he admitted, could only have grown out of a profound respect for the Gospel, and for that religious liberty which the Puritans carried with them to America. In its whole length and breadth, the speech of the famous Dominican preacher went to prove that the institutions, the love of religious and political liberty, which constitute the Americans so great a people, and such an astonishment to the world, are the result of Protestantism, or, in his own language—for he did not pronounce the word—the result of that innate religion, that religion of the heart, to which European democracy is a stranger, and which it does not comprehend.

It was no less curious to hear M **GUIZOT**, (who is a Protestant,) in his reply, glorify the Catholic religion in the person of the Pope and of the new member. Was it a mere politeness, a return for Father **LACORDAIRE**'s praise of Protestant America, or was it from an honest conviction of the truth of the sentiments he uttered? However this may be, M. **GUIZOT** has been praised while the Reverend Father has been abused. To praise American democracy, American habits and customs, American institutions, and American greatness, and to attenuate European democracy, institutions and habits and customs, was not exactly the line of argument, even in pronouncing an eulogy on the life and achievements of **ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE**, to please a French audience of to-day; and thus it is that Father **LACORDAIRE**'s brilliant eulogy has been pronounced almost a failure, while the less brilliant and more truculent speech of M. **GUIZOT** is received as a respectable academic effort.

But see how mal-apropos was the eulogy of Father **LACORDAIRE** on the greatness of the American Republic just at this moment. When the imperialists, who have attacked him most furiously, exhausted all other criticisms and desired to finish with a crushing argument, they have had but to point to the Republic falling into ruins, to the boasted fabric which to-day looks very like a failure. The very morning of the day in which Father **LACORDAIRE** delivered the eulogy on **DE TOCQUEVILLE** and America, all the journals had published a dispatch announcing that Alabama, Mississippi and Florida had also withdrawn from the Union—that Virginia had called a Convention for the same purpose—that the Government of Washington was vacillating and powerless—and that the Union was crumbling rapidly into ruins. With this piece of intelligence fresh in the memory, the brilliant words pronounced under the dome of the Institute sounded like a mockery and a delusion. They struck upon the ear like an echo from the tomb, and were more the obituary of the falling Republic than of the deceased Academician. The few friends of America present in that hall were struck dumb with the contrast between the glowing eulogy of the speaker and the burning, mortifying reality. To see one's patriotism held up as the model for the world's admiration and example, and to know that that patriotism is only strong enough for days of prosperity, is a sort of passive torture we would not again voluntarily undergo. To make matters worse, the few feeble defenders of the Republic that are still found among the Paris journalists can find no better apology than that the Reverend Father's eulogy was written months ago, and before the secession movement commenced.

On account of the wide-spread reputation of Father **LACORDAIRE**, as an orator, the singularity of his social position, and the curiosity which always exists to see and hear M. **GUIZOT**, the ceremony of introduction of the new member was quite an event. Seats within the restricted hall might have been sold for hundreds of francs, perhaps of dollars; but the seats, four hundred in number, are given away by the members, and such is the rush for them that several members numbered their demands by the thousand. The Empress, the Prince **NAPOLEON**, the Princess **CLOTILDE**, and the Princess **MATHILDE** were present; and the Bonapartists and Legitimists were singularly mixed up on the occasion. On leaving the Academy the Empress, who was present for the first time, is reported to have said, "Well, to-day I have lost a prejudice and an illusion!"—a speech which involves an enigma all Paris is trying to solve, and which each one solves in his own manner. As an incident worthy of mention in this connection, M **GUIZOT**, the Minister of **LOUIS PHILIPPE**, conducted the Empress by the hand to the seat reserved for her at the Academy.

The "Affaire Bonaparte-Patterson," as the French journals designate it, has also occupied a good deal of the public attention. You will see the full details in the French journals. So far as I can learn, the sympathies of the public are with the Baltimore family, but it is not anticipated that the suit will be decided in their favor. The Emperor, it is understood, stands non-committal in the matter, and desires the Courts of Justice to decide the case upon its merits. So long as the decision only applies to the property of the deceased Prince—that is to say, to the pecuniary rights of the Baltimore family—and does not interfere with the *Senatus Consultum* regulating the imperial family and the line of succession to the throne, His Majesty will assuredly take no side in the affair. In America, a man is either married or not married, and his children are either legitimate or illegitimate. But the Code Napoleon has provisos which apply to a sort of half-marriage—marriages in which one or the other service, civil or religious, is valid, and the other invalid, and the Baltimore family hope at least, if they cannot obtain from the French Court the justice of a recognition of their full legitimacy, to at least obtain the pecuniary benefits of these particular provisos of the French law.

One of the pleas set up by M. **ALLOU**, the advocate of Prince **NAPOLEON** and the Princess **MATHILDE**, is, that the suit of the Baltimore family, defended as they are by the famous Legitimist lawyer, M. **BERRYER**, is but a Legitimist demonstration, and has no such plea as that put forward by Mr. **JEROME BONAPARTE**. Such an assertion was an insult to the better feelings of every man who has a mother, and who has any pride in an honorable birth.

M. **ALLOU** again outraged every sentiment of humanity by exulting over the vigilance of the port officers, who, in 1804, prevented Mrs. **JEROME BONAPARTE** from landing on French soil, and thus prevented her son from being born a French citizen. According to his own statement of the case, Mrs. **BONAPARTE**, who was near her accouchment, and naturally dreaded such an event at sea, tried to land at several French ports, but the minions of the Emperor had their orders to keep her out at sea at all hazards, and this inhuman order they accomplished so well that Madame was obliged finally to take refuge in England. This incident in the history, one would suppose, the defence would not have referred to. The facts brought out on this trial showed it to have been, from beginning to end, one of the most moving dramas of which history affords any example.

The trial is to terminate next Friday, after a reply from M. **BERRYER**, and a speech from the State Attorney.

It is still not true, as stated in the French journals, that there have been any agents here from South Carolina.

The American Minister gave another grand *soirée* on Friday evening last, which brought together, in the handsome saloons of his private residence, more than five hundred persons. Besides the Americans of a fashionable turn now in Paris, the society united the diplomatic corps and many other celebrities; among the rest, M. **DE ROTHSCHILD**. It was a very brilliant affair, and has served to fix the reputation of the Minister and his family in the fashionable world of Paris.

The second daughter of Gen. **HARNEY** has just married, in this city, the Count **DE NOUE**, an officer in the Guard. MALAKOFF.

FROM FLORENCE.

The Question of an Italian War with Austria—Gen. Turr's Mission to Garibaldi—The Hungarian Question—The Siege of Gaeta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Jan 24, 1861.

In the present state of doubt as to what the Spring may bring forth for Italy, and the known difference of views between the Government at Turin and the party of action, with **GARIBALDI** at its head, as to the expediency of an immediate war with Austria, all are naturally desirous to learn the result of Gen. **TURR**'s mission to his chieftain at Caprera. The presentation of the "Star of the Thousand" was an excellent motive to be assigned for the visit, and the New-Year's gift of a diamond necklace to the general's daughter, from the King, of which **TURR** was the bearer, was a happy thought. He who would accept neither titles nor possessions, could not but be moved by so delicate an attention. Gen. **TURR** landed on the 13th, with an escort of six officers, and, meeting **GARIBALDI**, made the following speech in presenting him the Star:

"The Thousand with whom you disembarked at Marsala, conquered at Calatafimi, and, overcoming all obstacles, planted at Palermo the standard of Freedom, present to you now, with our hands, this Star, which, we hope, you will accept in memory of past intimacy, and as a pledge of future ties. The remainder of these Thousand, whom you once called the survivors of ten battles, will not be wanting to your first call."

GARIBALDI, moved to tears, replied as follows:

"Be assured that no gift could be so grateful to my feelings as this offering from my brave companions in arms. Tell them I receive it with joy, and thank them for it. I count also on them when I shall carry into your beautiful country, General, the aid of our hands; for I made a vow on the tomb of those gallant Hungarians who died for Italy, that we Italians will make good their places, as is our duty."

This allusion to Hungary is plain speaking, and a good example of **GARIBALDI**'s contempt for diplomatic shifts and concealments. At the same time Gen. **TURR** presented to **GARIBALDI**'s daughter the necklace. A smile of pleasure and gratitude lighted the face of the father, as he said: "Thank his Majesty, in the name of my daughter and myself, for this new demonstration of true friendship."

Since this, we have heard, if we may trust the *Perseveranza*, which guarantees its authenticity, the result of the private interview between the two Generals. According to this account, **GARIBALDI** declared himself desirous of the reconciliation of all parties and willing to act with the Cavour Ministry, provided it will do its utmost to arm the country, so that, when the moment comes, Italy shall be strong enough to demand those parts of her territory still wanting to her integrity. With this end in view, he has chosen Gen. **BIXIO** as his representative before the various *comitati* or committees, and with instructions to inculcate in them the greatest harmony. It is **GARIBALDI**'s intention to establish a journal at Genoa, with the title, *Italy and Victor Emanuel*. Its object will be, not a systematic opposition to Government, but a just one. It will strive to urge it forward, without creating useless embarrassments. Above all, he insists on no time being lost in forming a powerful army and establishing relations with Hungary and the Southern Sclavonians.

Much to the same effect **GARIBALDI** writes to the Central Committee of Vigilance, (*comitato di provvedimento*) dating the day of **TURR**'s landing. He urges the thorough organization of sub-committees everywhere in the Peninsula, not excepting Rome and Venice. "The Central Committee," he says, "must report incessantly, as the watchword of every day and every hour, to the sub-committees, and by every other means endeavor to impress it on all Italians that, next Spring, Italy must unfailingly put under arms a *million of patriots*." He adds: "It is my duty to inform volunteers that no enrolments have *as yet* been opened or counseled by me."

Apropos to this million of patriots, the Committee to whom were intrusted the subscription for a million of muskets, set on foot by **GARIBALDI** last year, have made a report, according to which they have on hand 48 987 francs. While on the subject of **GARIBALDI**, let us give an extract from one of **MAZZINI**'s letters, quoted in a late leader of the *Nazione* newspaper, devoted to the notorious head of the Republican party. The journal pledges itself for the authenticity of the letter, its object in publishing it probably being to cause a breach between those whose friendship in Naples gave cause for uneasiness to the Constitutional party:

> "**GARIBALDI** is weak as a child, and has done us immense mischief by his foible for the King. Nevertheless, we must try to warm him up, and draw him over to our side. . . . . If the Italians were capable of passing the absurd frontier we have at present, without **GARIBALDI**; if, as formerly I could unite myself to your armed bands of Rimini and Sant Arcangelo—say to them, 'Forward, brothers!' and be followed—then I would trouble myself little about **GARIBALDI**. But he is, for the present, a power. He is weak, you say; we must try to get out of him what good we can. Improve the Italians, and we shall have no need of him."

The same *Nazione* has been publishing a series of articles on Cardinal **ANTONELLI**, giving them the editorial sanction of leaded type. All have heard of this celebrated Prime Minister of **PIUS IX.**, and those who have read M. **ABOUT**'s witty book on the Roman Question cannot fail to remember its most piquant chapter relating to his "Eminence of Sonnino." He did not say, however, all there was to be said, if our writer is well informed. I have translated a passage which throws a lurid light on the murder of the unfortunate **ROSSI** in 1849; an act universally attributed to the Red Republicans. After speaking of **ANTONELLI**'s secret dealing with the Austrian Minister, his pledge to put an end to the Italian movement, under the mask of an out-and-out Liberal, beginning by giving in his resignation as Prime Minister in consequence of the Pope's encyclical letter of 29th April, dictated by himself, the writer goes on:

> "But the bargain with Austria could not be fulfilled if the Pope, as weak as he was changeable, should fall into other hands. Neither the name of **MAMIANI** nor **FABBRI**, which began to be heard in men's mouths, could reassure the plotters of such iniquity. Cardinal **ANTONELLI** had an office created—an office new in the Roman court—the *Governor of the sacred palaces*. With this he promised himself the faculty of remaining perpetually at the side of the Pope, and having him completely in his power. From that day the true Pope has been the Cardinal of Sonnino. The warm patriots at the head of Roman affairs did all in their power to keep the Pope erect and gain him for the Italian cause. **MIAMIANI** and **FABBRI** fell in despair of attaining this end.
>
> Next came **PELLEGRINO ROSSI**. **ANTONELLI**, who had only a smile of pity for the other ministries, which by turn he created and destroyed, paled a little at the advent of **ROSSI** and trembled in his anger before so powerful an antagonist. And there can be no doubt but that **ROSSI** would have lost no time in ridding the Quirinal of the pestilential breath of the Sonnino. **PELLEGRINO ROSSI**, two months after taking in hand the helm of State, was poniarded at 1 o'clock on the steps of the Parliament House, and the murderer is yet undiscovered, although in most cases murder will out. We do not say, and would not wish to say, that that hand was armed by the Cardinal Governor, because we affirm only what we know. We only say that **ROSSI** was murdered, and that the assassin did not fall under the hand of justice while Cardinal **ANTONELLI** governed the State. But we would quote a fact, because of that we have full knowledge. When **ROSSI** took leave of the Pope to attend the Parliament, the latter was visibly agitated. He recommended **ROSSI** to be on his guard, and gave him his blessing. After he had gone, **PIUS** called Monsignore **DELLA PORTA**, the Chamberlain in waiting on that day, and bade him go to the apartment of Cardinal **ANTONELLI** and beg of him to send a messenger to the Parliament to hear what was going on and bring him immediately the tidings.
>
> The Cardinal was, or feigned to be, busy with writing. Hearing the message, he raised his head, and, with a sneer, replied: 'Tell His Holiness that I had already thought of this, and shall have the news in a few minutes.' The news came indeed with the speed of lightning—and what news? The revolution of the 16th November is known. In the night of the 25th the Pope took the way secretly to Gaëta in the company of the Cardinal Governor and the Austrian Minister, who could not separate himself from such excellent company."

A jury would hardly bring in a verdict of guilty on such evidence, and the future historian will hesitate before pronouncing sentence. But of the strength of the motive and the capacity of the unscrupulous churchman for the deed attributed to him few probably doubt.

We get nothing late from Gaëta. All that is known is that **FRANCIS** chivalrously refused any terms, and was to fight it out and be killed or taken. The armistice ended on the 19th, and the 20th being allowed by **CIALDINI** to all families to move out who wished it, it was expected that on the 21st the game would begin. Now that Admiral **PERSANO** is allowed to attack from the sea, it is hoped that the end will be soon, and that better things are in store for the distracted province of Naples. The district of the Abruzzi has become a sort of La Vendée, and the country is a prey to the lawless gangs of disbanded soldiers from the Bomba army. As if the Red and Black parties were not enough to give trouble to the new Government, a large Murat faction is raising its head, and may be, with French sanction and aid, the hardest of all to deal with. It is said that a Murat conspiracy was discovered lately in an extraordinary manner. As Gaëta is known to be the grand centre of intrigues and political manœuvres, all persons coming thence are strictly watched. Among these was a barber, who gave out that he was escaping to Naples. After examining all his effects in vain, at last a letter was discovered in the folds of his trousers. The person in Naples to whom it was addressed was arrested, and he confessed that it came from an officer of engineers at Gaëta. This officer had disclosed his plan (of giving up Gaëta to **MURAT**) to a French officer at Terracina, who had advised him to return to Gaëta and induce as many as possible of the Bourbon officers to join the conspiracy and betray the citadel to such French officers as shall be in the secret.

P. S.—Later news from Gaëta of 22d, informs us that the besieged opened a lively and unexpected fire that day, but it was silenced by the Sardinians. The fleet, consisting of twelve vessels, formed a line at 12 o'clock. The reason for the delay in the bombardment is that **CIALDINI** had orders from Government to offer **FRANCIS**, with his suite and foreign troops, means of transport, and to the Neapolitans three months' time to decide if they will pass into the service of the State.

Florence is decked in her gala dress of tri-colors to-day, to welcome the hereditary Prince of Piedmont, and his brother the Duke of Aosta. The guns of the fortress have just announced their arrival at the railroad station, whence they will be escorted to the Pitti Palace. If we Americans showed so much enthusiasm in our welcome of the Prince of Wales, on the ground that his grandfather ruled us, and that badly, what ought not the Tuscans to do for the honor of the Prince who one day will be called to rule them himself? X.

THE MAGAZINES.

In the forthcoming number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, the number for March, the Professor whispers to his readers the secret of Elsie Venner. His story will be concluded in the April number, and it just now published complete in book form in two comely volumes. In the *Atlantic* Mrs. **STOWE** will commence her new novel with the May number. Its title will be *Agnes of Sorrento*.

The Historical Magazine, published by **CHARLES RICHARDSON & CO**, is a work of both interest and value. It supplies a place which is filled by no other periodical of the country, occupying a position somewhat similar to that long held in England by the *Gentleman's Magazine*. It has now reached the fourth volume. The publishers were in hopes with the commencement of the fifth to make some important changes and improvements—extending and enlarging the magazine. But in view of the times, they wisely defer it. The public will be satisfied with the periodical, if it but maintains its present excellence, for some time to come. In the index to the bound volume before us, we recognize articles from the pens of some of our ablest and best-known writers.

That remarkably patient old gentleman who has, ever since we can remember, sat, with pen in hand, on the outside of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, looking for all the world as though he were waiting for an idea, seems to be relieved from his idealess dilemma. He has something to say, and he says it in advance of the mails. A month or two since, we inclined to the opinion that he had discovered that famous fountain, for which **PONCE DE LEON** so long sought in vain, and now we are certain of the fact. His remarkable sprightliness proves it. Here he is, up in the morning—or rather in the month—long hours and days in advance of his cotemporaries. He has improved upon the old injunction—instead of taking Time by the forelock he jumps over his head, perches himself on the dimly discernible horn of the new-moon, and waits until the hero of the hour-glass comes limping along, that he may again astound him in like manner. In place of "knocking his readers into the middle of next week," this most remarkable Knick has a very surprising knack of transporting them into the beginning of next month. His March face is now before us though his February one has not yet grown old. But few will feel inclined to regret the early visit, inasmuch as he comes accompanied by O'BRIEN, (**FITZ JAMES**, of course.) **PARTON**, Miss **PRESCOTT**, and others whose Magazine acquaintance is pleasant. **CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED**, familiarly known as Carl Benson, contributes a characteristic paper on *Bohemians*. The article on Lord **BACON**, by Hon. J. W **EDMONDS**, is a very good condensation of **HEPWORTH DIXON**'s lately published history of that eminent philosopher;—Mr. **EDMONDS** gives Mr. **DIXON**'s ideas, and in many places employs his language, though he forgets to give any credit therefor. We miss the genial pen of **MEISTER KARL MACE SLOPER LELAND** from the present number, but rest happy in the assurance that he will be with us in April.

There seems to be a remarkable liveliness among the magazines this month. Scarcely is the ink devoted to the *Knickerbocker* dry, before *Harpers'* presents its fresh and smiling March face for notice. We were on the point of saying that we regret to find a stupidity or two in the present number, but a sudden recollection comes to qualify the criticism. Without convicting ourselves of originality, we may incidentally remark that tastes differ materially. One reader will yawn over an article which raises another into the seventh heaven of appreciative enthusiasm. Every one reads *Harpers'*, and it is therefore necessary that all these tastes be consulted. It is possible that some people are so intent on "getting the worth of their money," having all they pay for, as to read a magazine through from title-page to colophon—not even omitting a cursory perusal of the advertisements on the cover. Others, however, of a less economical turn of mind, will run through the pages and simply select that which suits their palate. There is no literary law making it compulsory for one to do with a paper or book as the countryman did at the hotel-table—commence at the beginning of the bill of fare and eat industriously through to the end. The palm of the stories in the present number belongs to "The Tale of the Trefetheness," or rather to its authoress, Miss **HARRIET PRESCOTT**. An interesting and instructive paper, "Pontiac and the Siege of Detroit," is contributed by **JOEL T. HEADLEY**. The illustrated articles maintain their standard excellence. Poetry is well represented in the present number, and it is all native to the soil, flowing from the Metropolitan pens of **FITZJAMES O'BRIEN**, **BAYARD TAYLOR**, T. B. **ALDRICH**, and **GEORGE ARNOLD**. The summing up of political events for the month is as complete and comprehensive as ever; the Editor's Easy Chair rocks in its usual graceful style, and the "Drawer" brims with its customary funnygraphs.

—Among the standard scientific publications of the day we may class *Il Politecnico*, an Italian periodical imported and sold by Messrs. **REPETTI & CO.** The only drawback to *Il Politecnico's* obtaining an immense circulation in this country is the fact that it is printed in Italian. As the great mass of our readers, are acquainted with English alone, and by no means too familiarly so, *Il Politecnico* can scarcely hope to rival the circulation attained by **HARPERS'**, though it will reach the hands of all scientific men. From Messrs. **REPETTI & CO.**, we have also received a most valuable map of Italy, the largest one, we think, extant. As public interest, aside from home, centres in Italy, the maps and publications of which these gentlemen are importers, should find a ready sale.

PERSONAL.

—There was a disappointed man in Rome on the morning of Feb. 8. Dr. Pope was out visiting his patients the evening previous, and got caught in the terrific snow-storm which swept over Western New-York on that day. While endeavoring to reach the house of a Mr. Ford, near Verona Springs, he became bewildered, lost his way, and finally concluded to seek shelter under a clump of trees, so he made his horse as comfortable as possible, turned over the cutter, and crept underneath it. On emerging from his hiding-place in the morning, he found that the trees which he had mistaken for a grove were the shade trees around the very house which he had made an effort to reach, and where he would have been made very welcome had he only gone a dozen steps further and knocked at the door.

—Hon. Allen Ayrault, who died a few days since at Rochester, has left $20,000 to Geneva College, $10 000 to the American Bible Society, and $5,000 to the Episcopal Missionary Society. Then, after various bequests to his family and friends, the will directs that whatever may remain of the estate shall be disposed of as follows: Two-fifths to Geneva College, two-fifths to the American Bible Society, and one-fifth to the Missionary Society above mentioned. At a moderate estimate of the value of the estate, it is thought that the "two-fifths" to Geneva College and to the Bible Society will amount to at least $40,000 for each.

—Mr. James Weeks, of Norwalk, Conn., aged about 50, and his son, who was 23 years of age, lost their lives by exposure during the recent severe cold snap. They went down the harbor clamming, and were compelled to take refuge in a small sand-island in consequence of a violent gale. Although they could be distinctly seen from the mainland, efforts to rescue them were found to be unavailing, and the poor fellows were left in their exposed condition over night. In the morning they were found to be dead.

—Mr. Edward Payson Western has marked out a new path to distinction. It lies between Boston and Washington. Mr. Weston proposes to leave the former place on Feb 22 and to walk to the capital in ten days, reaching there on the 4th of March. Two friends will accompany him, riding in a carriage just behind him, so that if his strength should give out they may afford succor. He will average over fifty miles a day if he accomplishes the feat.

—Mr. Rarey achieved a complete success in Philadelphia, a few evenings since, over a horse called *Turco*, and famous for his vicious habits. After the lesson given him the first evening, he seemed to be but partially subdued, and his owner ventured to question the efficacy of Mr. Rarey's system in a card published in the Philadelphia papers. Mr. Rarey succeeded in engaging the animal for a second demonstration, and then conquered him completely.

—Exciting intelligence comes from the Kanawha (Penn) oil region. There are one or two wells in operation there which yield from three to four hundred barrels a day, and any number which are not quite so productive. Mr. Rathbone, who owns one third of a district, embracing 250 acres, where some of the richest of these wells are located, has just disposed of his interest for $100,000—$50,000 cash.

—Lawrence Dilworth and Charles Kehew, rivals for the friendly regards of the same young lady, had a falling out in the vestibule of the Methodist Church at Alleghany, (Md.) on the evening of Sunday, Jan. 27. The lady gave Kehew her arm, when Dilworth drew a pistol and fired it at him. Jealousy spoiled his aim, and the ball lodged in the wall.

—The citizens of St. Louis are distressed over a mystery. Mrs M. H. Young an old lady, and mother of one of the most respectable citizens, was found dead under a small bridge in an unfrequented part of the town, whither she had gone to visit some friends. She had plainly been murdered, but the efforts of the Coroner have thus far failed to discover any motive for the deed.

—John W. Porter was put off a train on the Central Railroad some months since because he refused to pay five cents extra fare which the conductor attempted to collect because he had failed to purchase a ticket. Mr. Porter proved that this omission was not owing to any neglect of his, and recovered $50 damages from the Company.

—Mrs. Ernst recently brought a suit in Troy against the Hudson River Railroad Company to recover $5,000, the amount at which she estimates the worth of her husband, who was killed on the road in question some time since. The jury allowed her $2 500.

—Mr. Rarey called on Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, in Philadelphia, a few days ago, and the trainer of horses and of boys compared notes. They came to the conclusion that the systems which they practiced were identical in theory.

—Hugh Pike, claims to be the oldest Free Mason in this country. He lives near Skaneateles, is ninety years old, and was initiated into the fraternity 69 years ago, when Washington was Grand Master of the order.

—John Hurley died at Galena, (Ill.,) on Feb. 7, at the advanced age of one hundred years and nine months. He was an Irishman by birth.

—It is stated that Mrs. Page, wife of the artist, is to make her *début* as an actress, in this City, within a few days.

—Mr. Horace H. Day is at Niagara Falls, superintending the completion of the Hydraulic Canal.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Abigail Heath, widow of the late Richard Heath, who served in several engagements during the Revolution, died, at Chester, N H. on the 5th inst. at an age of about 92 years. Until recently, she was able to knit and sew with the assiduity of a girl of 16, and could see to read without the aid of spectacles. She was a native of Maine.

William T Maltby died, in Madrid, Spain, on Dec. 31. He had recently been elected to the Professorship of Languages, in Bowdoin College, Maine, and had gone abroad to enjoy greater facilities in preparing himself for the post.

Capt. Samuel Wise, formerly of Baltimore, died in Washington on Feb. 13, in the 71st year of his age. During the last war with Great Britain, he was a member of the Union Artillerists, and took an active part in the battle of Baltimore.

Dr Samuel James died in Washington on Feb. 12. He was a student of the celebrated Dr. Rush, and was 75 years old at the time of his decease.

A lawyer of Middlebury, Ct., Mr. Ozias Seymour, was found lying across the railroad track, on the morning of Feb. 8, frozen to death.

Mr. John Cox, an old citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, died of hydrophobia, on Feb. 1.

Mr. Henry D. Trean, an old citizen of Troy, and a soldier of the War of 1812, died, on Feb. 12.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SIGNIFICANT.

Mr. L. W. **SPRATT** addresses a four-column letter, through the Charleston *Mercury*, to Hon. **JOHN PERKINS**, Delegate to the Montgomery Convention from Louisiana. His subject is, of course, the action of the Southern Congress, in inserting a clause in the Constitution of the C. S. A., prohibiting the Slave-trade. He boldly asserts that "the South is now in the formation of a *Slave* Republic." Many may not be willing to admit this, but it is a fact, nevertheless, for the contest which has led to the secession of the Gulf States was between the Free and Slave systems of labor. For the result Mr. **SPRATT** returns his heartiest thanks to the Radical Republicans and Abolitionists who have labored so zealously to alienate the sections, and declares that if he had possessed the power he would not have changed their feelings or their opinions. Even now, Mr. **SPRATT** acknowledges that the contest is not definitively ended. It must go on in the more northern of the States now Slave, and may end in concentrating this class of labor in the States on the Gulf. The new Confederacy, he argues, should recognize this fact; it should declare itself distinctively a Slave Republic; then the States which intended to remain Slave States would seek for admission into it, and none other would come. Thus would the Government inaugurate a career which would be more brilliant than that of any organization which has preceded it. Otherwise the irrepressible conflict will be inaugurated in the new Republic itself. As for the moral sentiment of the world, Mr. **SPRATT** boldly takes the ground that if deference to it is going to cause the prohibition of the Slave-trade, Slavery itself should be at once abolished, for the condemnation of the one is as strong as that of the other. In conclusion, Mr. **SPRATT** declares that "if the clause in question be carried into the Permanent Government, the whole movement is defeated. It will abolitionize the Border Slave States—it will brand our institutions. Slavery cannot share a Government with Democracy—it cannot bear a brand upon it; thence another revolution. It may be painful, but we must make it."

TEXAS AND NEW-YORK.

A few days ago Gov. **HOUSTON** transmitted to the Legislature of Texas the resolutions of the New-York Legislature, offering men and money to the Federal Government, to aid in enforcing the laws. He said in the course of the document:

> "In these perilous times it is proper that the Representatives of the people of Texas should meet at the threshold every assault upon their liberties and whether that assault comes in the forms of threats or actual invasion, it should alike be repelled.
>
> Having called you together to provide for an expression of the sovereign will of the people at the ballot box, I also deem it my duty to declare that while the freemen of Texas are deliberating upon this question, no impending threat of coercion from the people of another State should be permitted to hang over them, without at least meeting the condemnation of their Representatives. Whatever the sovereign will may be, when fairly expressed, it must be maintained. Texas as one man, will defend it.
>
> While the Executive would not counsel foolish bravado, he deems it a duty we owe to the people to declare that even though their action should bring upon us the consequences which now seem impending, we will all, be our views in the past and present what they may, be united."

WHY TEXAS SECEDED.

The declaration of the causes why Texas seceded from the Union has been published. The burden of the document is the aggression of Abolitionism, and the wrongs which the South has suffered in consequence. Incidentally, it is alleged that since the connection of the State with the Federal Union, the General Government has almost entirely failed to protect the lives and property of the people of the State from the raids of Indians and Mexican banditti. Perhaps the Texans will have an opportunity of ascertaining how much better they will be protected without the aid of Federal troops.

LOUISIANA IN ACCOUNT WITH THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

On Feb. 11, the Collector of the Port of New-Orleans transmitted to the State Convention an inventory of the property of the United States, directly and indirectly under his control. Indirectly as disbursing agent of the Public Works, Mr. **HATCH** says he has control of the new Custom-house building, on which has been expended $2,958,783 15, and of the new Marine Hospital building, which has thus far cost $379 726 80. He does not know what is the value of the dozen lighthouses over which he has supervision. The furniture, fixtures and supplies of the Marine Hospital establishment are worth $2,556 25. The leading items in the rest of the account are the new Custom-house at the station, completed at a cost of $41,328 64; the Revenue cutter *McClelland*, $20,000; the cutter *Washington*, $13 550; and the amount of impost duties assessed on merchandise in warehouse, entered for warehousing to Jan. 31, 1861, $734,330. Various other items swell the amount of Louisiana's indebtedness to the Federal Government, for property under the control of Collector **HATCH**, to the nice little sum of $1,155,566 15.

THE COMMERCE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Collector **HATCH**, of New-Orleans, has made a report to the State Convention, exhibiting the amount of business transacted at that port during the year ending Dec 31, 1860. The number of vessels entered from foreign ports amounted to 1,053; that from coastwise ports to 992, giving a total of 2,045 entrances. In the meantime, 1,264 cleared for foreign ports, 978 for coastwise ports, the total of clearances being 2,242. The importations amounted to $25 046 482; the value of dutiable merchandise being $16,672,340; that of free merchandise $5 067,814, and the remainder, $3,306,328, being specie and bullion. The total of exports amounted to $101,379 325; cotton being for $87,949 548, tobacco for $11 673 945, and other domestic products for $827,981. Specie, bullion and other foreign merchandise make up the grand total. On the 31st of December the value of merchandise left in warehouse under bond amounted to $2 452,254, the duty assessed thereon being $620,578. The net revenue collected and assessed amounted to $2,836,777.

NEW ORLEANS AND ST. LOUIS.

The Missouri *Republican*, of Feb. 14, states that, from $5,000 to $10,000 worth of chains, in casks, belonging to the firm of **CHILD, PRATT & FOX**, of St. Louis, have been seized and retained at New Orleans, to secure the duties. The New-Orleans Collector will not let them pass unless the St Louis Collector will pay the amount of duties to him.

Mr. **DONOVAN**, Collector of St. Louis, advises the merchants of that city, by card, that he has received instructions from the Department at Washington, to advise the mercantile community in the Western ports, that duties collected by the State of Louisiana, at New-Orleans, will not be recognized by the General Government.

FORT SUMTER.

The Savannah *Republican* notices the preparations for an assault on Fort Sumter, and says that the impression prevails in that city that an assault will be made very speedily. In this opinion it does not coincide. South Carolina must ratify the Montgomery Convention, and then, if when the C. S. A. make a demand for the surrender of the fort, it should not be given up, all the members of the Confederacy will help in capturing it.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

A letter to the Columbus (Ga.) *Times*, dated at Fort Barrancas, Feb. 7 states that the utmost vigilance is exercised at that post by the State troops. The Colonel in command had issued orders to stop any vessel which might attempt to enter the harbor without a flag of truce. The orders brought by Lieut. **PUTNAM** were, for Lieut **SLEMMER** to be prepared for defence, and not to fire until attacked, and then to coöperate with such vessels as may be near.

GOV. BROWN.

The redoubtable Governor of Georgia, Jos. E **BROWN**, does not seem to have added to his popularity by the seizure of the New-York vessels. The Augusta *Chronicle*, one of the most respectable papers in Georgia, repeats a rumor that his sayings and doings with Gov. **MORGAN**, about the guns and the ships, was issued in Extras, if not in pamphlet form, for circulation at *Montgomery* before the election for President. "And so," the *Chronicle* adds on its own account, "it seems **BROWN** did really aspire to the place to be filled by **JEFFERSON DAVIS**, but we are informed, on good authority, that his name was never mentioned at Montgomery for the office. Everybody saw through his game. Oh, the intolerable ass when shall we be done with him forever! We have heard it said that he knew, by telegraph, that **MORGAN** had ordered the guns given up, before the vessels were seized in Savannah, but we know not if it be true."

AN APT COMPARISON.

The Charleston *Mercury*, in noticing the fact that Mr **BUCHANAN** lately recognized a Spanish Consul for Charleston, intimates that he will not be permitted to enter upon his duties, and adds that the President has "now no more right to recognize a foreign consul for a port of the Southern Confederacy than he would have to do the same thing for the Feejee Islands."

MR. BOTTS SERENADED.

Some of the friends of Hon. J. M. **BOTTS** serenaded him on the evening of Feb 13. In a quiet conversation which he had with them during the course of a subsequent entertainment he expressed mortification at his defeat, but declared himself firmly of the opinion that magisterial coercion must be employed toward the seceded States, and reiterated the opinion which he has hitherto expressed that the Constitution needed no amendment.

The Blankman Will Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reports of public proceeding in our Courts cannot be objected to even by those whom they prejudice, whilst they are in strict accordance with the evidence elicited, but severe and unjustifiable comments on a "perverted report" are open to correction, and from the fairness which has always characterized your career as an editor and conductor of a respectable journal I feel assured that you will grant me a little space to show you and the public the real state of this will case. I do not intend to take up your editorial article, contained in your issue of the 11th inst., and refute its allegations *seriatim*—the whole of it is based on fabricated statements furnished by interested parties. I may, however, remark that the witness, Mr. **BOLTON**, only "copied" the body of the will from a draft handed to him by my wife, and witnessed the same at her request, and that its validity does not depend solely upon his testimony, (unshaken though it is) but there have been several others already examined to the same point, and there will be more, and not a few on other questions that may be *interesting* to the "blood relations."

It is not true, as your editorial states, that my acquaintance with Mr. **BOLTON** commenced at the Cancemi trial. It is not true that Mr. **BOLTON** had any dispute with the Board of Supervisors respecting his bill against the District-Attorney for drafting the locality of the homicide of Policeman **ANDERSON**. It is not true that Mr. **BOLTON**'s acquaintance with Mrs. **BLANKMAN** was "casual," because he had acted as her agent in the purchase of house property and the collection of rents. It is not true that **FREELAND** and **BAKER** testified that the signature of **MAILLARD** to the will was a forgery; on the contrary, they said it was like his handwriting, though they "did not think it was his;" but, Mr. Editor, Mr. **BAKER**'s cross-examination is not yet concluded!

And now for a few facts connected with this "sad eventful history."

I have not been the means of dragging these domestic incidents and unhappy antecedents before a curious and a morbid public. No! I gave to Mr **JOHN H. FUNK**'s sister a position and a name that would have deterred calumny and which would have shielded her from the obloquy of every one but her "blood relations."

When my late wife came to this City, at the age of 16 or 17 years, upon the invitation of a "blood relation," she was met by him at the wharf, where he told her that he could not do anything for her; and he there turned her over, a youthful and a fascinating girl, to the cold charity of a strange city! He never afterwards extended to her a brother's hand, nor offered her a brother's protection or advice. Yet this neglected sister subsequently assisted that "blood relation" repeatedly in a pecuniary way; her checks on the Chemical Bank in his favor, and bearing his indorsement, are now in my possession.

Mrs. **BLANKMAN** purchased and furnished a house in Brooklyn and presented to Mrs. **ELIZA WILLIAMS**, (now one of the contestants in the will,) a life interest in the property, with the remainder to her brother **JOHN H. FUNK**.

To a younger brother, **HIRAM FUNK**, she bequeathed $5,000 in her will; she educated his child at her own expense, and left to each of his children $1,000; and **HIRAM** is now a surveyor in the Resolute Fire Insurance Company, my wife having taken $1,000 worth of stock in her own name and $1,000 worth in his, to give him a *status* in the Company.

ELIZA WILLIAMS to whom Mrs. **BLANKMAN** gave the house, never visited her benefactress and her sister after she was installed in possession of the property, except a few days before her death.

When my wife died, I "sent for" her "blood-relations," and like the half savage **METAMORA**, "they came," but the first question one of them asked was "Where does **JINNY** keep her jewelry?" remarking, at the same time, with indecent haste, that he wanted her box of jewels to be sent to her brother, **JOHN H. FUNK**. This I declined doing; and on the day after the funeral, her sister, **ELIZA WILLIAMS** (who did not previously recognize her) had the brazen effrontery to come to me and demand her wardrobe. These demands of the "blood relations" not being complied with, they endeavored to put the public Administrator in possession of the property, a step that is only taken in the case of a person who dies without a legal representative to administer.

None of these "blood relations," whose feelings seem now to be most magically, though not poignantly, aroused by the *auri sacra fames*, ever visited their sister in her lifetime, but now that she is dead, they come—oh, most lachrymose relations!—to claim her gold, "the god of their idolatry," no matter how her memory may be dragged before a sneering community.

My brother and myself gave the necessary orders for the funeral to be conducted in a respectable and becoming manner, and without any limit to the expense. Whilst the shroud was being arranged over the cold corpse, the "blood relations" had the audacity to call me to account for the too costly manner in which I was preparing to have "their sister interred," and, to use the elegant expression of one of them, that "it was a ——d unnecessary extravagance to lay her out in lace." Another of them said it was useless to go to the expense of purchasing a lot in Greenwood Cemetery; that a part of a lot would do as well.

Need I here refer to the acts caused by the "blood (I will not say sanguinary) relations," respecting the *post-mortem* examination held at my request by those two eminent physicians, Doctors **PARKER** and **SANDS**? When this investigation was satisfactorily concluded, and the body was removed, as I thought, to its resting-place, she was disinterred through the instrumentality of her "blood relations," and her remains conveyed to a pauper's hospital, where they were submitted to a second examination, opened to the gaze of inquiring students and the morbid curiosity of the community. From thence I caused her body to be taken, and had it decently re-interred.

And now, Mr. Editor, while I painfully mourn "the scenes and incidents that have been unnecessarily called up," I leave to the "blood relations" the "remorse" of having been the cause of their revival. They should have allowed their sister to sleep calmly and undisturbed in her grave; they should have permitted me to raise a quiet and unostentatious tablet to her memory as a good wife, and they should not, if they were sincere in their new-born attachment, have unearthed her early sorrows and her wrongs.

But the motives of the "blood relations" are manifested in their subsequent conduct.

One of them called on me and said that if I would agree to give between himself and the other "blood relations," whom he represented, half the estate, the will would not be contested; another asked me for ten shares of stock in the Resolute Fire Insurance Company, and adding modestly, half my wife's jewelry. These propositions I refused to acquiesce in, and he very politely, and no doubt very sincerely, said he would "swear me to h—l."

Whatever may be the faults or follies of human nature, young and unguarded from the guile, deceits and perils of this world, it is not my province to sermonize upon them, but I feel that a man, who is no "blood relation," can be happier with the recollection that he has given to a woman an honest name, than the kindred who spurned her in her girlhood, neglected her when protection was necessary, and now come, not to the rescue of her character, but to endeavor to grasp her gold. Respectfully yours,

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1861. EDMON BLANKMAN.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Non-enumerated—Nos. 31, 35, 36 to 42 inclusive, 44, 46, 50, 51, 55, 58, 15. Referred, No 4.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I*—Nos. 101, 393, 355, 367, 129, 641, 647, 649, 653, 655, 659, 661, 663, 665, 669, 671, 673, 675, 679, 681.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 158, 29, 152, 166, 176, 179, 180, 181, 161, 184 to 192 inclusive; 194, 197.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I*—Nos. 1179, 1185, 1191, 1205, 1213, 1217, 1229, 1231, 327, 1[illegible]7, 1163, 869. *Part II.*—Nos. 667, 756, 268, 826, 910, 942, 502, 944, 946, 18, 254.

The Blankman Will Contest—The Evidence of the Proponents.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

In the matter of the Probate of the Will of Augusta J. Blankman, deceased—The testimony so far offered on behalf of the contestants in this case, tending to show that the signature of the dead witness to the will, A. T. Maillard, was not genuine, was published in the **TIMES** of the 11th inst.

As Mr. Bolton, the other witness to the will, was examined at great length, and testified to a great many matters going to prove the case of the proponent, and as that side of the controversy has not been fully published, the following summary of his testimony is given, in justice to the parties concerned.

On behalf of the proponent of the will, it was proved by Mr. Henry Bolton, who was examined as a witness, that he had been acquainted with Mrs. Blankman, the testatrix, for three or four years prior to her death; that during that time he had been in the habit of, and did visit her house, both before and after her marriage, frequently, and at various times had transacted business for her; that in the Spring of the years 1858 and 1859 he had been engaged for her, and at her request, in the selection of real estate, which she desired to purchase; that in the Spring of 1859 he acted as her agent in the leasing of her house or store to Messrs. Clark, and that at her request he drew a lease; that on the first day of September, 1858, at the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, he was intrusted by Mrs. Blankman, the deceased, with the care of her nieces, who remained in his charge from early in the morning of that day until after 12 o'clock at night. And that he had been so intrusted by Mrs. Blankman, the deceased, through a previous engagement made by her with him to that effect; that he not only visited Mrs. Blankman during this period of time on business, but very often visited her and her husband socially. He further testified that on the Tuesday or Wednesday in August, 1859, after their refrom to the City, he called at the residence of the testatrix and her husband, in consequence of a request previously made by Mrs. Blankman, and then it was that she produced the draft of the will now offered for probate, and requested him to make a copy thereof; that he remarked to her: "Why do you ask me to do this?" When she replied, that she did not want to go to a lawyer to have it done, fearing that it might be noised about that Mr. Blankman had married her for pecuniary motives, which might tend to injure him in his profession. And that the deceased then furnished the witness with stationery and he proceeded to copy the draft of the will so furnished him in her presence; she then requested him to bring Mr. Maillard to witness the will, and in conformity with her wishes he brought Mr. Maillard to the house; whereupon, they both, at her request, witnessed the will now produced; that the will was copied and witnessed during the day time, and that on each occasion Mr. Blankman was absent from the house; that during the re-direct examination of this witness, he was asked; "How was the front room, second story, wherein the will was copied and witnessed, ordinarily furnished?" to which the witness answered: "There was a bed in the alcove, a table in the centre of the room, and an etagere facing the window; there was a wardrobe in the northwest corner of the room, chairs in the room, and a settee;" he also testified that he never met any of the blood relatives at the house, with the exception of her brother Hiram, whom he had met in the room where the will was copied and executed, as well as a niece whom she was maintaining and educating.

It is proper to state that upon the cross examination of this witness, his testimony respecting the furniture and number of windows in the room was somewhat confused.

Mr. Joseph Kirkpatrick, President of the United States Dispatch Company, was also produced, and examined as a witness on behalf of the proponent, and testified—That he knew Mr. Maillard during his lifetime; that Maillard was President of the Traders' Express Company, and that he, the witness, had been Superintendent of that Company; that he was particularly intimate with him; that he was well acquainted with his handwriting, having seen him write very often, and upon being shown the will of Mrs. Blankman, gave it as his opinion that the signature of Mr. Maillard thereto was genuine, and in his, Mr. Maillard's, own proper handwriting, but was not positive as to the address, which Bolton swore was in his handwriting. He further testified that he had seen Maillard write his name a number of times; knew that Maillard was personally acquainted with the deceased, and had seen him and Mrs Blankman exchange salutations on one occasion when they met in the street.

City Judgments Alleged to have been Obtained by Fraud—Cases on Appeal.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

George Martin, Appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, and Oliver H. Valentine, et al. vs. The Same Respondents.—These two cases, involving substantially the same points of law, came on this morning to be heard at this Court. Under the act of 1859, the Comptroller of this City applied to the Special Term of this Court to open four several judgments recovered against the City. The application was denied, on the ground that the judgment having been originally obtained in the Marine Court, and transcripts filed in the County Clerk's office, this court had no power on motion to open or reverse them. A similar application was then made in the Marine Court, but denied on the ground that that court can only open its own judgments when they have been obtained by default. The Comptroller then applied to the Special Term of this Court for a perpetual injunction to restrain the several plaintiffs from enforcing their judgments by execution. Such an injunction was granted by the Special Term, from which the plaintiffs now appeal.

The respondents (the Corporation) take the ground that such an order made at Special Term is not reviewable on appeal. That the act of 1859, under which the application is made, is constitutional and valid, and that the Supreme Court, General Term, has upheld this position, 9th Abb. P. R., 243; 18th How. P. R., 97. That the judgments having been obtained by fraud this Court, as a Court of Equity, ought to interfere to relieve the party injured, either by perpetually enjoining the party obtaining such a judgment, or by affording the party injured an opportunity of asserting his rights.

Elbridge T. Gerry for the Corporation; George R. Thompson for plaintiffs.

Property in a Sign—The Case of the "Live and Let Live" Saloon.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Erastus Genin vs. George W. Chadsey and Myron H. Decker.—This action was commenced by an application for an injunction to restrain the defendants from using as a sign the words upon the plaintiff's sign—"Live and Let Live." The plaintiff showed, by the affidavits of his brother, John N. Genin, the hatter, P. T. Barnum, and others, whose places of business have been long adjacent to his, that he had used the sign for about eighteen years, over the doors of his saloon, at No. 214 Broadway, under the Museum.

The defendants have a saloon next door, and recently they put up for a sign the words used by the plaintiff. Upon this state of facts, Justice Hoffman, sitting at Special Term of the Court, granted the injunction, holding that by such long use and appropriation the plaintiff had acquired a property in the sign, in that immediate neighborhood. That injunction was afterwards sustained upon a motion to dissolve, and the defendants appealed to the General Term. The case has been once or twice before referred to in the TIMES.

The opinion was now affirmed, and it is established that a party may acquire a property in words used as a sign exclusively by him for a considerable time.

E. W. Dodge for plaintiff; James W. Culver for defendants.

Another Outraged Wife—Is a Black Eye Sufficient Ground for Divorce?

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Wells.

Charlotte E. Smith vs. James Smith.—This action is brought by the plaintiff to obtain a decree of divorce, *a mensa et thoro*, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

It appears that the parties were married on the 26th of January, 1859. The plaintiff now alleges that within a few weeks after their marriage the defendant commenced to use abusive, low and vile language to the plaintiff; that soon after he added threats of personal violence towards her, and on one occasion, to wit.: in the month of June, 1859, he struck her in the face and caused her to have a black eye; that on another occasion in the same month he repeated this treatment by again striking and abusing her; that on the 6th of December he became angry with her, seized her by the neck and attempted to cut her throat with a knife, and was only prevented by her screams and the neighbors coming in to the rescue; that twice subsequent to this the defendant had seized her by the hair of the head and dragged her from her bed. For which reasons the plaintiff alleges it to be unsafe for her to longer live with the defendant, and asks a decree of divorce.

The defendant denies all the allegations of cruelty mentioned in the complaint, and charges that the plaintiff has an ungovernable temper, is in the habit of getting drunk and shaking her fist in his face, &c. The plaintiff was examined in her own behalf, and substantially corroborated the statement made in her complaint. The case is still on.

Stafford & Davison for plaintiff; J. R. Dickerson for defendant.

Action on the Notes of a Judge—Frivolous Answer.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. James W. White.—This was an action upon the promissory notes of the defendant, who is a Justice of the Superior Court.

The defence is that the consideration for making the notes was usurious, in that they were made in payment of premium of insurance on policies which the defendant was under the necessity of taking out in the plaintiff's Company, as a consideration of a loan of money on bond and mortgage.

The plaintiffs obtained judgment on this defence as frivolous. The case was then taken to General Term and the judgment of the Special Term was now affirmed.

N. H. Boughton for plaintiff; Field & Sluyter for defendant.

Trouble in a Mining Company.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Wells.

Henry Barnard vs. The Vermont Copper and Mining Company.—This action is brought to restrain the defendants from selling the shares of the plaintiff in the defendant's Company.

It appears that the defendant is a corporation existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Vermont, with a capital of $500,000, of which the plaintiff owns 25,000 shares. For the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company, the defendants have, from time to time, made certain assessments upon the Company's stock amounting in all to 39 cents per share, which assessments the stockholders generally, the plaintiff among the rest, have paid.

The plaintiff now claims that the Company have made an additional assessment of four cents upon each share of stock, which the Directors of the Company have no right to impose under their by-laws and the statutes of the State of Vermont, such by-laws and statutes allowing them to impose but one assessment of five cents on each share, which, if not paid, the Company is at liberty to sell the stock of the individual so refusing. The Company, in violation of their power, advertised the plaintiff's stock to be sold, and he therefore asks the Court to restrain by injunction such sale.

The defendants deny that they exceeded their power in levying said assessment, and allege that the assessment was necessary to carry on the business of the company and preserve its property from loss.

A preliminary injunction restraining the sale until the final decision of the case was granted by Justice LEONARD in February, 1860. The Court reserved its decision.

R. H. Browne for plaintiff; Man & Parsons for defendants.

The Sweet Case—Final Disposition thereof.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the Application of Joseph P. Sweet to be discharged from arrest.—This case has been heretofore stated in full in the TIMES, and on the 8th inst. we reported the decision of His Honor, Justice BARNARD, sustaining the sufficiency of the proceedings, and remanding Mr. Sweet to the custody of the officers, to be taken to Indiana.

The Court, however, at the request of Mr. Graham, counsel for the prisoner, reserved the final deposition of the case, in order to give Mr. Graham a further hearing.

The case now came on again, but Mr. Graham did not appear for the prisoner. Hon. John Burrill appeared instead, and applied for a further adjournment. His Honor refused to adjourn the cause, and stated that he would discharge the writ, and remand the prisoner in accordance with his former decision.

Court of General Sessions.

THE SHEPHERD ARSON CASE.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the first case called was that of James Shepherd, already twice tried, and once sentenced to be executed, for the crime of arson. The case now came up for a new trial, on the reversal of judgment in the Court of Appeals, where the Judge, in delivering the opinion of the Court, remarked that the evidence in the case was not sufficient to base even a probability of the prisoner's guilt upon. Owing to the general notoriety of the circumstances of the case, it was supposed that difficulty would arise in obtaining a jury from the list already drawn, who had not heard something about the case, and formed an opinion concerning it, and a new panel of 150 was, therefore, drawn, of whom about 50 appeared, and were sworn.

The District-Attorney read a note from Mr. Ashmead, the prisoner's counsel, now at the West, stating that he could not get here before Wednesday, to which time, therefore, the trial was adjourned.

A COAT THIEF.

Lawrence Palmer, indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the bar. He was a well-dressed, good-looking young man, apparently about nineteen years of age, and pleaded guilty of petty larceny. He was remanded for sentence. The article stolen was a gentleman's overcoat, left by its owner a few moments on a chair.

SMALL BUT TOUGH.

John Degnan, indicted for burglary, was next put to the bar. He was about seventeen years old, of small stature, has broken out of prison several times, and had the general appearance of being a "hard ticket." He pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

BLACK VERSUS BROWN.

John Beckett, a coffee-colored prisoner, indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the Bar. The first witness was a very black man, by the name of *Avery*, who testified that on the 4th of February last he got into some difficulty in a grocery-store, where he was struck; he then started for an officer, when the prisoner followed, and stood close to him, entreating him not to prosecute the assailant, who was the prisoner's friend; five or ten minutes afterwards the witness missed his gold watch, worth $75; he had not seen it since; when he left the store he had the watch in his pocket, and looked at it to see the time; this was about ten o'clock in the evening; witness had never seen the prisoner before. *Officer Hurlburt* testified that he arrested the prisoner, who was identified at the time by the last witness. There were no further witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH OF LACES STOLEN.

George Smith, jointly indicted with —— Quinn, (not yet arrested) for burglary, was next put to the bar. *William Fisner* testified that on the 17th of November last, he did business as an importer of laces at No 69 Worth-street; on the 17th or 18th of November, the store was broken into and about $2,500 worth of laces stolen therefrom; about one-third of the property was subsequently recovered; the property was taken between a Saturday night and Monday morning.

Thomas Shay testified that he was a sail-maker; just before Christmas he saw the prisoner in Southwards' porter-house in Madison-street; the prisoner asked the witness if he would like to make a thousand dollars; he said it could be made very easily; he was rather intoxicated at the time; a week later he renewed the proposition, saying it wasn't too late then; "it could be bought for $500, and was lace;" he said the lace was all right; the parties brought it from Paris; he showed a bill for it at the same time; subsequently he took the witness to No. 63 Sullivan-street; on the way, Quinn said the lace was stolen, and that the parties who had lost it would give three hundred dollars to get it back; when they entered the house the witness received some samples, (here produced and identified); on coming out of the house, prisoner said to the witness, "What do you think, about it," witness replied, "I wouldn't have anything to do with it for the world;" the prisoner replied, "*neither would I, if it comes on that way*."

The prisoner sells goods on commission. He has sold goods so for the brother of the witness. He has more recently been a bar keeper.

Phillip Farley, a member of the Detective Police, testified that the samples of lace, identified by the last witness, had been sent to himself; he subsequently found two trunks of the laces at a boarding-house on Bleecker-street; he afterwards arrested the prisoner, and then went to his house in Brooklyn, where some more pieces of the lace were found; these were shown by the witness to the prisoner.

There were no further witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of receiving stolen goods. The prisoner was sent to State Prison for three years and six months.

BOYS TEMPTED BY A BROKER'S WINDOW.

George Miller and Thomas Killelea, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and were remanded for sentence. The prisoners were boys who had broken into a window and stolen $300 in good money, and several worthless bills.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at eleven o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Forgery—Wm. Robinson, Thomas Jones, John Wilson, Henry Wilson, Thomas McConnell, James McClenan, John Leland, James Hughes, Mary Block, Thomas Lawson.

For Burglary—Charles H. Wilson, Michael Coburn, James Callahan, Henry Hawk.

For Grand Larceny—Carl Yager, John Nicholas.

For Felonious Assault—Lewis Larome, John Nolan.

For Assault and Battery—Zachariah V. O. Lasher.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Griffin et al. vs. Banks et al.*—Case and findings of fact and law settled.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company vs. Karson et al.: Tiffany vs. Warren et al—Cases settled.

CLERKE, J.—*Purdy et al. vs. Peters*—All the exceptions allowed.

LEONARD, J.—*Lockett et al. vs. Holden Executors, &c.*—Injunction dissolved, and $10 costs of motion to the defendants against the plaintiff.

Kip vs. Latham et al—The motion to compel the purchasers to take title, &c., must be denied. The purchasers are also entitled to an order for the return of the deposit made by them, and their expenses for examining the titles.

POLICE REPORTS.

THE BOLDEST KIND OF A THIEF, IF A THIEF AT ALL.

John McGinn, Foreman for Mr. Edward Vandenhoof, manufacturer of bags, &c., at No. 171 West Eighteenth-street, was astonished yesterday morning, on going to his place of business, at finding the door open and a man named Thomas Russell engaged in removing from the premises eight sewing machines, a bale of cotton cloth, a lot of type and marking-plates, valued in the aggregate at $1,375, part of which had already been placed on a cart. His demand upon Russell for an explanation was first met with abuse and afterwards with blows, and finally the latter, having threatened to smash his head with a poker, a policeman was called in to arrest him. As soon as he found himself in custody, Russell stated that he had received permission from Mr. Jacob T. Vandenhoof, brother of the proprietor of the place, to remove the goods, but inquiry of that gentleman failed to verify the story, and it further appeared that he had no authority whatever for his proceeding. Russell was subsequently taken before Justice OSBORN and required to furnish bail in $1,000 to answer the charge of larceny. He is a bag-maker by trade, residing at No. 190 Duane street.

A DOUBLE INFRACTION OF THE LAW.

The warehouse of Messrs. Fatman & Co., tobacconists, No. 167 Water-street, was broken into on Sunday afternoon, by forcing the basement door; but while the burglars were overhauling the office desks and closets, they were interrupted by Sergeant Brackett and Officer Reed, of the Second Ward, who took them into custody. The prisoners, who gave the names of John Doran and John Thompson, are youths of 17. Justice OSBORN yesterday committed them for trial.

SUSPECTED TO BE A KNAVE.

Officer Biglow, of the Eleventh Ward Police, yesterday took into custody a young man named George H. Beale, on suspicion of having engaged with others in breaking open the store No. 50 Bowery, a few weeks since, and robbing the proprietor of jewelry valued at $350. Part of the stolen property has been found by the Police, who are sanguine of obtaining the remainder.

Coroners' Inquests.

PROBABLE INFANTICIDE.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a male infant, born on Sunday morning at No. 149 Leonard-street, whose death is alleged to have been caused by the neglect of its mother, a German woman, named WILHELMINA ERNST, employed as a domestic by Mr. ADAM DIPPLE. From the testimony it appeared that the accused, who is unmarried, after her confinement sent for a physician, but the child was quite dead when he came. She declared that it had been still-born, but a *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. G. W. BOUTON, fully satisfied the Jury that such was not the fact, and they returned a verdict of death from suffocation. The accused, who is nineteen years of age, and a native of Germany, was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FOUND DEAD IN AN AREA.

The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday morning in the area way of the building No. 75 Cedar street. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, and a *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. CHARLES GALLAGHER, having demonstrated that death was caused by a fracture of the skull, the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. It is believed that deceased was injured by falling into the area-way while under the influence of liquor. He was dressed in black coat and pants, had dark hair and whiskers, and apparently was about 45 years of age.

A SAILOR DROWNED.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest on board the schooner *James B. Cunningham*, lying at Pier No. 40 North River, upon the body of JAMES FOSTER, one of the crew, who was drowned early on Sunday morning while attempting to get on board the vessel. Deceased is said to have been intoxicated when he fell into the water, and survived his rescue but a few minutes. He was a native of Rhode Island, 24 years of age, and was respectably connected.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 18

$5,000 Treas. 12 ₱c. Nts.	102⅛	425 Michigan Central R	56¼
7,000 Vir. St. 6s	76	150 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	31⅞
2,000 N. C. St. 6s	79	200 do	31¼
3,000 do	78	50 do	31⅛
12,000 Missouri St. 6s	66	400 Chi., Bur. & Quin R.	72
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M. Bs	86	200 Ill. Cen. R. S....s30	78⅛
2,000 Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs	98	575 do	79⅛
		400 do....s60	79
3,000 do	98¼	60 do	79¾
1,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	53¾	150 do....b30	79¾
6,000 do	54	300 do....b10	79⅛
1,000 Mich. S. S. F. bs.	75⅛	50 do....s10	79⅛
5,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st m	40	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	9
3,000 Ill. C. R. bds	95¼	150 Gal. & Chic. R.	72⅛
2,000 do	95¾	400 do	72¼
1,000 Terre H. & A. 1st m	70	250 do	72⅝
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. b	93⅞	550 do....s30	72⅛
55 Am. Ex. Bank	92	100 do....s30	72⅛
50 Penn. Coal Co. ex. d	76	100 do....s10	72⅞
150 Pacific Mail S. Co.	85	30 Clev. & Toledo R.	33⅛
25 do	84⅛	100 do....s30	33
50 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	7⅛	100 do....c	33¼
100 Canton Co.	14⅛	400 do....c	33⅝
290 N. Y. Central R.	78	50 Chi. & Rock Isl. R....s30	57⅝
250 Erie Railroad....s30	32⅛	400 do....c	58
150 Harlem Railroad	16	50 do....b30	58
10 do	16⅛	250 do....c	57⅞
200 Reading R....s10	42⅝	100 do....s10	57¾
500 do....s60	42⅝	50 do	57¾
200 do....b30	43	300 do....s30	57⅛
100 do....c	42⅞	2,000 C. & N. W. S. F. bs.	76

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 N. C. State 6s	78	400 Harlem R. Pref.	39¼
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	73⅛	100 do	39⅛
1,000 Han. & St. J. R. Bs	51	800 do	39
10,000 do	50	200 Reading Railroad	43
150 Pacific M. S. Co.	84⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R....s30	56
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	77⅞	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14⅛
50 do....s30	77⅞	50 do	14⅛
50 Erie R.	32⅛	100 M. So. & N. I. G. S....s30	31
800 Hud. River R.	44	100 do....b30	31¼
50 do....b30	44	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	79⅛
100 do....s15	43⅞	50 do....b60	79
100 Harlem R....b60	16	50 do	79⅛
100 do	15⅞	30 Clev. & Tol. R.	33⅛
100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	8⅞	350 do	33⅛

MONDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 16, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 9:

Decrease in Loans	$487,679
Increase in Specie	2,463,355
Decrease in Circulation	87,455
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,558,527

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 18, 1860.	Feb. 16, 1861.	Feb. 9, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	124,206,031	119,880,371	120,368,050
Specie	20,591,189	37,119,000	34,655,645
Circulation	8,050,001	8,273,840	8,361,305
Gross Deposits	100,386,551	110,111,768	109,242,903
Exchanged	22,061,311	18,564,610	20,254,272
Undrawn	78,325,240	91,547,158	88,988,631
In Sub-Treas'ry	10,012,573	3,356,238	3,644,921

Another large Specie gain is shown on the present Bank Average, and the amount actually in Bank to-day is understood to be a million above the official average for the past week. The Loans and Discounts continue to go down, though moderately, on this return. The Deficit line is up, of course, in consequence of the heavy accession of Bullion. The Money Market shows no improvement in the trade demand, and only a moderate employment in Brokers' loans. At Bank the rates of interest range 6@7 ₱ cent., the prevailing rule being 7 ₱ cent. with the great majority of the Banks. Lenders, outside of Bank, are taking 6 ₱ cent. at call, and on prime 60-day bills; 7 ₱ cent. on first-class double-name paper, 3 to 5 months, and 8 ₱ cent. on the best Domestic Commission acceptances, 6 to 8 months.

The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston mail open steadily to-day at 105@105½ ₱ cent. for Bankers' bills; most of the sales thus far being made at the inside figure. Good Merchant bills rate from 104¼@104¾ ₱ cent. On Paris the rates are irregular, 5.45f.@5.40f. A fair business done to-day, on a quiet and steady market, the advance of ½ ₱ cent. at the close of last week being generally established.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning with an inclination to easier prices on a dull speculation. The State securities led off with a decline of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. on Missouris and Tennessees, and when the Railway Shares were called up, New-York Central was quite inactive at the last price of Saturday, sellers showing little disposition to follow the price below 78 ₱ cent., and buyers indifferent about any considerable parcels at this rate. On Erie 32½ was paid on seller 30 days, and an irregular tone of quotation followed on the Western Roads, Illinois Central being ¾@1 ₱ cent. higher than Saturday afternoon; Michigan Southern and Galena lower, and Toledo, Michigan Central and Rock Island barely sustained. Near the close of the call, Galena improved to near the last rate of Saturday. Reading, Hudson and Harlem were dull. The Railway Mortgages showed no particular change on the light business accomplished. The Federal Stocks were neglected, but United States Treasury paper again improved, and the transactions of the day are on the basis of 9¾@9⅞ ₱ cent. ₱ annum. There is an inquiry from the importers, who have customs to pay, for the old 6 ₱ cent. bills, at a small discount, but the amount offering is not large, and about half the customs continue to be paid in gold.

At the Second Board, and also after its adjournment, the market continued dull, and the speculative feeling, at the close, was one of more than ordinary indifference. The prices of the morning were hardly maintained, with the exception of Tennessee Sixes and Illinois Central shares, although the speculative sellers for the decline were by no means disposed to press their contracts. The political feeling of the Street was perhaps less hopeful than early last week. No intelligence of a definite character came over the telegraph from Washington up to 4 o'clock. The deliberate, and to all appearances determined movements of the Confederate States at Montgomery, as well as the speeches of Mr. LINCOLN, so far as they touch upon the existing troubles, have afforded, in the estimation of the Street, no additional encouragement in regard to the probable direction of affairs after the 4th of March. The following are some of the closing prices:

Central	77¾	Illinois Central	79¾
Erie	32⅝	Galena	72⅛
Toledo	32¾	Mich. Central	56¼
Rock Island	57⅝	Mich. Preferred	31⅛

The *Africa* from Liverpool delivered this morning $105,000 in English Gold.

The latest statement (Feb. 9) of the New-Orleans Banks shows as follows:

	Feb. 9.	Feb. 2.	Difference.
Short Loans	$15,177,008	$15,896,556	Dec.. $719,548
Specie	16,839,370	16,462,288	Inc.. 377,082
Circulation	7,404,926	7,360,930	Inc.. 43,996
Deposits	21,683,032	20,595,411	Inc.. 1,087,671
Exchange	9,846,136	8,627,762	Inc.. 1,218,374
Distant Balances	1,440,016	1,263,065	Inc.. 176,951
Long Loans	3,820,915	3,522,837	Inc.. 298,078

The Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin makes the following statement for the half year ending Jan. 31:

Whole number of Banks in operation	110
With a circulation of	$4,495,783
SECURED BY	
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. bonds	$32,000
Louisiana 5 ₱ cent. bonds	10,000
Louisiana 6 ₱ cent. bonds	165,500
Missouri 6 ₱ cent. bonds	1,393,000
Michigan 6 ₱ cent. bonds	205,500
Indiana 2½ ₱ cent. bonds	8,000
Indiana 5 ₱ cent. bonds	82,700
North Carolina 6 ₱ cent. bonds	705,500
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. bonds	173,000
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. bonds	856,000
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. bonds	9,600
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. bonds	175,000
New-York 7 ₱ cent. bonds	5,000
New York 6 ₱ cent. bonds	8,000
California 7 ₱ cent. bonds	466,000
Georgia 6 ₱ cent. bonds	44,000
Georgia 7 ₱ cent. bonds	20,000
Illinois 6 ₱ cent. bonds	508,180
Iowa 7 ₱ cent. bonds	18,000
Wisconsin 6 ₱ cent. bonds	100,000
Minnesota 8 ₱ cent. bonds	73,000
United States 6 ₱ cent. bonds	1,000
Racine & Miss. R. 8 ₱ cent. bonds	17,000
Milwaukee & Wat. R. 8 ₱ cent. bonds	50,000
Total	$5,122,980
Specie	58,651
Total	$5,181,631

A correspondent, who is a shareholder in the Sixth-avenue Railway, complains of what he believes to be the excessive salaries paid by the Company. The office duties, which are said to be light, cost the shareholders $6,500 ₱ annum, exclusive of clerk hire, this sum being about equally divided between the President and Secretary, (father and son-in-law,) and neither of whom is called to devote his whole time to the simple routine of the office. The Secretary, indeed, is understood to pursue his ordinary profession—that of the law—without inconvenience from his engagement to the Railway Company.

We gave the other day the January return of the Erie Railway traffic, the heaviest for that month for six years past. The following figures show the sums earned in January since the road was fairly completed, eight years ago:

January, 1853	$263,398	January, 1858	$376,356
January, 1854	337,232	January, 1859	309,250
January, 1855	427,829	January, 1860	336,390
January, 1856	402,988	January, 1861	407,949
January, 1857	345,518		

The earnings of the Illinois Central the second week of February were:

Second week, 1861	$77,571 95
Second week, 1860	51,039 70
Increase	$26,532 25

Annexed is a summary of the statement of the South Carolina Banks for January:

Liabilities.		Resources.	
Capital	$14,952,486 88	Specie	$1,353,977 25
Circulation	7,010,843 60	Real Estate	694,596 38
Profits on hand	1,824,898 04	Bank Notes	758,680 33
Due Banks	3,291,126 17	Due from Banks	2,396,182 60
Deposits	4,269,502 24	Discounts	12,406,392 31
Due State	2,837,938 06	Dom. Exchange	6,435,045 52
Other items	1,450 00	For. Exchange	2,082,310 06
		Bds. and Stocks	3,051,551 70
		Suspended Debt	2,237,386 82
		Branches	1,932,071 96
		State	274,267 77
		Other items	764,792 29
Total	$34,187,254 99	Total	$39,187,254 99

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
Feb. 16	Philadelphia	Par @1-10
Feb. 16	Boston	Par @1-10
Feb. 16	Baltimore	⅛@ ¼
Feb. 16	Washington, D. C	1⅛@ 1⅜
Feb. 14	Cincinnati	⅞@ 1
Feb. 14	St. Louis	6⅞@ 7
Feb. 12	Montgomery	3¼@ 3⅜
Feb. 13	Nashville	1⅜@ 1¾
Feb. 13	Savannah	1 @ 1⅛
Feb. 16	Canada	⅛@ ¼
Feb. 15	Detroit	1 @ 1⅛
Feb. 15	Augusta, Ga	2⅛@ 3
Feb. 15	Charleston	2⅛@ 3
Feb. 15	Richmond	5⅞@ 6
Feb. 13	Milwaukee	5½@ 6
Feb. 14	Chicago	6 @ 6⅛
Feb. 12	Memphis	1 @ 1⅛
Feb. 15	Indianapolis	1 @ 1⅛
Feb. 9	Columbus, Miss	1⅛@ 1¼
Feb. 13	Lexington, Ky	¾@ 1
Feb. 14	Newbern, N. C.	5 @ 6
Feb. 6	Galveston	⅛@ ¼
Feb. 12	Holly Springs Mass	2 @ 3
Feb. 10	Apalachicola, Fla	3 @ 3⅛
Feb. 16	Wilmington, N. C.	5⅞@ 6
Feb. 4	Natchez, Miss	3 @ 3⅛
Feb. 11	New-Orleans	Par@¼ dis.
Feb. 11	Mobile	Par@¼ dis.

We have received from Mr. NICOLAY a copy of his statement of the condition of the Insurance Companies of this State, being an abstract of the official returns made to the Comptroller at Albany, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860. Copies can be obtained at his office, gratuitously.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 16.	LOANS. Feb. 9.	SPECIE. Feb. 16.	SPECIE. Feb. 9.
Bk. of New-York	4,352,146	4,548,799	1,506,088	1,449,181
Manhattan Co.	5,041,120	4,879,282	1,738,381	1,693,025
Merchants' Bank	4,945,434	4,718,147	1,655,807	1,579,120
Mechanics' Bank	3,538,647	3,534,481	1,103,096	1,134,004
Union Bank	2,698,164	2,750,336	980,970	1,163,829
Bank of America	5,843,530	5,857,779	3,731,768	3,044,647
Phenix Bank	3,106,987	3,090,928	922,001	1,109,125
City Bank	2,186,676	2,211,726	739,396	604,318
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,287,861	1,301,796	241,296	214,377
Fulton Bank	1,412,075	1,312,990	587,784	515,731
Chemical Bank	1,944,965	1,917,313	1,511,658	1,467,552
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,720,281	1,719,861	366,037	316,081
National Bank	2,134,584	2,168,923	474,154	470,900
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,618,655	1,657,898	360,995	435,603
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	915,807	909,363	265,480	256,420
Greenwich Bank	612,578	590,325	181,675	204,609
Leather Man. Bk.	1,825,505	1,822,205	311,093	322,064
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,225,994	1,215,112	236,868	248,912
Bk. St. New-York	3,660,803	3,744,457	1,480,729	1,063,158
Am. Exchange Bk	7,137,958	7,193,393	1,562,755	1,637,641
Bk. of Commerce	13,243,961	13,245,196	2,317,246	1,850,461
Broadway Bank	3,869,169	3,403,791	2,886,862	2,654,827
Ocean Bank	1,687,152	1,678,460	339,207	313,040
Mercantile Bank	2,158,648	2,217,830	704,524	604,476
Pacific Bank	989,138	999,831	279,698	262,537
Bank of Republic	3,986,525	4,045,603	1,063,906	914,566
Chatham Bank	736,129	743,581	141,808	144,239
People's Bank	656,864	650,843	136,273	167,407
Bank of N. Am.	1,654,743	1,661,961	305,399	287,101
Hanover Bank	1,387,296	1,395,069	275,008	223,685
Irving Bank	741,124	756,716	158,404	161,887
Metropolitan Bk.	6,617,282	6,672,721	1,990,905	1,606,799
Citizens' Bank	724,875	713,991	200,957	190,629
Nassau Bank	1,609,734	1,688,595	386,274	329,253
Market Bank	1,490,070	1,524,446	269,790	286,611
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,031,076	1,034,437	232,699	190,093
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,124,250	2,119,980	377,162	310,487
Corn Exch. Bank	1,552,924	1,598,151	290,759	292,938
Continental Bank	2,552,372	2,632,141	825,276	833,612
Bk. of Commw'lth	975,296	1,307,735	252,980	322,620
Oriental Bank	489,757	503,201	114,599	118,178
Marine Bank	868,549	573,153	176,018	159,932
Atlantic Bank	516,399	515,350	82,250	84,969
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,369,753	2,405,187	413,299	449,654
Park Bank	4,286,294	4,861,020	2,064,354	2,009,169
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	710,499	672,367	244,962	220,730
Grocers' Bank	500,967	504,864	103,613	106,668
North River Bk.	588,315	568,273	106,289	130,368
East River Bank	306,126	313,431	69,381	69,121
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	773,272	767,784	158,652	163,775
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	389,596	368,673	39,881	39,026
N.Y. Exch. Bank	301,410	299,127	24,421	24,133
Bull's Head Bank	427,714	441,909	96,612	83,892
N. Y. County Bk.	353,327	346,519	111,401	112,535
Total	119,880,371	120,368,050	37,119,000	34,655,645
	Decrease......$487,679		Increase... $2,463,355	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 16.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 9.	DEPOSITS—NET. Feb. 16.	DEPOSITS—NET. Feb. 9.
Bk. of New-York	379,012	431,020	3,392,327	3,388,435
Manhattan Co.	383,709	376,778	4,169,064	3,926,419
Merchants' Bank	176,438	177,500	4,037,683	3,602,546
Mechanics' Bank	291,074	271,617	4,783,857	2,803,545
Union Bank	186,346	190,523	2,586,658	2,830,351
Bk. of America	114,414	118,207	6,778,840	6,271,426
Phenix Bank	125,823	141,049	2,191,051	2,452,123
City Bank	....	......	1,817,295	1,760,436
Tradesmen's Bk.	254,089	262,743	758,033	747,698
Fulton Bank	190,680	194,347	1,378,722	1,218,739
Chemical Bank	281,102	276,561	3,090,177	2,033,890
Merch. Exch. Bk.	113,322	117,243	878,284	823,827
National Bank	137,883	150,500	1,186,965	1,198,600
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	228,714	218,898	1,250,205	1,345,456
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	164,983	161,364	746,819	739,841
Greenwich Bank	158,970	166,291	451,398	437,829
Leather Man. Bk.	253,695	270,963	1,065,391	1,077,748
Seventh Ward Bk.	191,378	199,817	707,352	703,642
Bk. St. New-York	245,872	256,919	2,896,479	2,562,415
Am. Exchange Bk.	179,121	201,308	4,541,919	4,607,026
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,873,403	6,324,584
Broadway Bank	279,296	278,127	5,678,919	4,981,857
Ocean Bank	95,492	96,967	962,164	889,720
Mercantile Bank	24,092	23,944	1,808,692	1,731,564
Pacific Bank	138,329	139,885	847,660	831,139
Bk. of Republic	177,235	182,663	3,134,394	2,909,284
Chatham Bank	102,951	104,267	467,860	477,347
People's Bank	97,658	99,254	484,833	506,834
Bank of N. Am.	77,693	78,031	966,756	962,409
Hanover Bank	76,508	76,386	651,243	661,890
Irving Bank	113,894	117,073	507,656	526,022
Metropolitan Bk.	219,058	224,947	4,819,675	4,435,055
Citizens' Bank	145,961	139,927	606,056	588,325
Nassau Bank	121,274	120,997	1,051,165	1,042,510
Market Bank	199,849	196,682	879,423	910,453
St. Nicholas Bank	75,757	78,734	673,613	641,132
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	263,577	237,957	1,104,085	1,036,503
Corn Exch. Bank	136,347	126,048	753,959	784,032
Continental Bank	186,373	192,785	1,624,401	1,773,836
Bk. of Commw'lth	206,905	214,955	787,007	822,966
Oriental Bank	98,302	95,463	364,824	367,993
Marine Bank	133,130	132,423	485,425	471,834
Atlantic Bank	84,297	85,727	212,553	247,377
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	185,199	187,258	1,569,538	1,605,369
Park Bank	163,796	167,386	4,342,645	4,822,453
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	85,525	85,758	520,030	411,995
Grocers' Bank	47,774	48,702	330,803	333,292
North River Bank	74,943	74,501	415,475	418,312
East River Bank	78,044	74,347	230,985	242,248
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	138,348	138,030	528,831	520,533
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	129,404	130,425	160,697	144,215
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	76,641	76,452	242,311	241,230
Bull's Head Bank	112,483	109,023	421,331	436,689
N. Y. County Bk.	70,095	70,528	310,737	306,732
Total	8,273,840	8,301,305	91,547,158	88,988,631
	Decrease....	$87,455	Increase...	$2,556,527

Boston as an Exporting City.

The magnitude and importance of the trade of New-York, have always been a source of envy to some of our Boston friends who cannot see why the "hub of the Universe" should not advance as fast in commercial importance as this metropolis. There are certain causes which are so patent to all thinking business men as to render it unnecessary to enumerate them, that have rendered New-York the great commercial centre of this country—a position which each succeeding year will only serve to strengthen. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* does not let its notion that the axle of the earth runs through State-street prevent it from speaking pretty independently, and telling the merchants of the "city of notions" some plain truths. We copy the following from a recent article in that paper:

"The great difficulty with Boston is and always has been that our interests here are classified, and this classification makes them distinct as well as separate—while in New-York the growth of one interest is looked upon as helping the growth of another. If a railroad is to be built, or a line of steamers to be established, or any great enterprise tending to benefit New-York, the merchants of that city do not sit down and count the cost, but look ahead to see what will be the advantages. Neither does the merchant in Front-street say: 'I have no money to give for what is going to benefit most nearly the merchant in Beaver-street or in Broadway.' They reason in this way: 'If such an enterprise is to bring to New-York ten millions of business annually, we shall get our fractional proportion of it in some shape or another.' Ask a Boston merchant to take stock in a railroad, and he hauls out his memorandum-book and shows you Vermont Central bonds or stocks, and says 'hands off.' The Vermont Central is but a drop to the Erie, and yet New-York merchants, who have lost millions by it, hardly recollect the circumstances. This much they do know, that the Erie Road, the Bergen Tunnel, and the Long Dock are going to do the business of the West, and that for New-York. We cannot coax Western produce to Boston in the face and eyes of such superior port accommodations as New-York City has built up by filling in flats and boring through solid rock at the cost of millions, without we approach to something of the kind ourselves. If our railroads terminated anywhere near deep water, where ships of any size could load and unload, the first step would have been taken. As it is, there is no provision for anything of the kind, and yet on either side of our spacious harbor are magnificent sites for docks, cotton yards, extensive warehouses, and everything that pertains to first-class shipping accommodations, either of which can be so converted at a tithe of the cost of the Bergen Tunnel or the Long Dock, and there is no reason why Boston should not be a grain and cotton exporting city second only to New-York."

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 18

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88¾; Reading Railroad, 21⅛; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40. Sight Exchange at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 18, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 26 bbls. Ashes, 4,181 bbls. Flour, 3,540 bushels Wheat, 1,800 bushels Corn, 140 bushels Rye, 2,184 bushels Oats, 3,942 bushels Malt, 714 pkgs. Provisions, and 980 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet yet steady, at $5 06¼ for Pots and $5 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite active to day; the demand has been in part from speculators; prices of the better qualities have advanced a shade; the sales amounted to 8,700 bags at from 11c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., including 4,600 bags by the *Roanoke*, bought on speculation, at a price not disclosed. The stock of Rio was 63,000 bags. The transactions in other kinds have been limited; small lots Maracaibo brought 13½c.; and 50 bags Jamaica 12¾c., the latter cash. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The advices by the *Africa* have been more encouraging, and the demand, to-day, was brisker, but the advanced prices claimed by the principal sellers checked transactions. The reported sales amounted to 1,200 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11¾c.@11⅞c., ₱ lb.—the market closing firmly.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand to-day, but the advanced prices asked by holders and the rise in rates on freight have had the effect of restricting operations. Receipts have been light, and receivers have not been eager to sell. The available supply is diminishing, and is now generally estimated at less than 300,000 bbls. of Wheat Flour. At the close, our lowest quotations were not acceptable to holders of straight lots. The total sales of State and Western Flour, to-day, add up 11,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 20; inferior to choice Extra State, at $5 30@$5 40, chiefly at $5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 10@$5 20; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 30@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 35@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@$5 20
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 30	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 20
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@ 7 25

Southern is inactive at old prices. Sales since our last 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 425 bbls. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $3 00 for Jersey, $3 30 for Marsh's Caloric dried, and $3 40@$3 45 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling at $1 62½@$2 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat are asking higher rates, but purchasers are reluctant to buy freely, especially in view of the advance in freights. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 44,000 bushels, including very choice Canada Club, delivered, at $1 28; white Western, very inferior to prime, at $1 32@$1 50; red Western, part at $1 31; Milwaukee Club at $1 23@$1 24; Chicago Spring on private terms; red Long Island, part at $1 38; and red Southern, at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand, mainly for export, at rising prices. We have heard of sales of 48,000 bushels at 66c.@67c., closing at 67c. for sound mixed Western, in store; 68c. for do. do., delivered; 62c.@63c. for new do., do., from the Railroad dépôt; 68c for straw color Southern, and 65c.@68c. for yellow do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet at from 65c.@69c., ₱ bushel. Barley is unchanged; sales 12,300 bushels, including Western, on private terms, and State, at 71¾c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in less request, including Canada, at 36c.@37c. Western at 35½c.@36½c.; and State at 35½c.@37½c., the former rate for poor in store, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been made of 550 bales at from 85c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand continues moderate, mainly for new, at 24c @32c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common and $1 10 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Business has been very dull to-day; prices have not varied.

MOLASSES—The demand has been mainly for New-Orleans, at 31c.@34c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more sought after, including Common at $1 20@$1 22½ ₱ 310 lbs. A limited inquiry prevails for Tar, at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ bbl. Crude Turpentine at $2 75 ₱ 280 lbs., and Spirits Turpentine, chiefly at 35½c.@36c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, sales having been confined to small lots at $17 for Mess and $13 for Prime ₱ bbl. Hogs, Cut Meats and Bacon remain as last noticed. Lard has been quiet; 150 tcs. and bbls. changed hands at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is depressed and declining; sales 100 bbls. at $10@$10 75 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $13@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet at 10c.@14c. for Western and 14c.@18c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese sells slowly at 8½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE.—Sales 300 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—An active demand exists for Cassia, and 28,500 mats have been disposed of to-day, part at 17½c., cash. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, and sales have been made of 750 hhds., mainly Cuba, at from 4⅜c.@5⅛c., with some Melado at 2¾c.@3c.; also 235 hhds. New Orleans (at auction) at 4⅜c.@6 7-16c.; and 140 boxes Havana on private terms, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 606 bbls., at 17¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Produce has been offered freely, but the high rates claimed by shipowners have checked engagements. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl. Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 12½d.@13d.; Corn, 11¾d.@12½d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@11-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin 3s. 6d.@3s 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Clover Seed, Lard and Bacon, 40s.@42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl. Pork, 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Beef, 8s. ₱ tierce, and Bacon 40s.@42s 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d.@4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s 6d.@6s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon, 45s.; Lard, 47s. 6d.@50s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Wheat, (one boat load,) in shipper's bags, at 23c. ₱ bushel.

Sales of Real Estate....FEB. 18.

BY A. H. MULLER.

House and lot S. S. 42d-st., 116 feet east of 9th-av., 17 by 98.9....$4,250

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game, &c.* The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

A FRIEND OF THE PERSECUTED WISHes Bishop Kemper's friend to know that SARAH PARKER has never received any money or writing from him in her life, and does not know his name. Should this meet his eye, or that of his friends, please tell him to leave his card with Mr. RICHARDS, No. 44 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and Sarah will call on him.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING Proprietors.

TO TEACHERS, &c.—FOR SALE, THE GOOD will real and personal property (including ample grounds, garden and orchard, apparatus, library, &c.) of a first-class Family Boarding School for Boys; long established, highly profitable delightfully situated one hour by railroad from the City; equally well suited for a Ladies' School. Terms easy. Address T. T., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD UNcommon success as a Music Teacher, wishes to obtain pupils in this City. She refers to Wm. Mason, Robert Goldbeck, and the parents of her scholars in Orange, N. J. Call upon, or address Miss WHITE, No. 218 West 30th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RECEIVE three children to board and educate. They will be kindly treated and carefully instructed in all the English branches, drawing and flower painting. Terms, $15 per month, in advance. Apply to Mrs. KYLE, No. 7 Striker's-row, West 52d-st., near 11th-av.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. $40 PAYS BOARD AND Common English 14 weeks. Term opens April 12. For Catalogues, address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

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SHEETINGS AND TOWELINGS,

AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

We shall continue through next week to offer

LINEN SHEETINGS,

2¾ yards wide, at 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s. and 7s. 6d. per yard,

Super quality

LINEN SHEETINGS,

3 yards wide, at 7s., 7s. 6d., 8s. and 8s. 6. per yard,

and the best make of

TABLE DAMASKS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS,
PIANO COVERS, QUILTS,

And every width and manufacture of

DOMESTIC MUSLINS.

This stock is worthy the attention of those seeking

BARGAINS.

PATON & CO.,
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LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
(corner Grand-st.)

In order to close our present large and desirable stock, WE HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES From 10 to 25 per cent., and are now offering GREAT BARGAINS In FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS of every description. Particular attention is invited to our stock of DRESS GOODS, DRESS SILKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, And purchasers may rely upon getting Desirable Goods at prices

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

Also, at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

To this department of our business we call the particular attention of

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS,
As our
SPRING STOCK
Contains every article necessary for
HOTEL AND FAMILY
Use; all of which we are offering at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail new and choice styles of
DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for the present and coming season.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,

Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 18,

2,000 English Thread Lace Collars, all prices.

500 Gent's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, all linen, 25 cents each.

500 Ladies' Embroidered Hemmed Handkerchiefs, Union, 37½ cents each.

100 Dozen Ladies' Tape-Bordered Handkerchiefs, all linen, 9s. and 12s. per dozen.

6,000 Cambric and Swiss Bands at 15c. band; worth 50c.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 18,

500 French Worked Sets at $1, worth $2.
Great Bargains.

15,000 yards of narrow Thread Edgings at 5c. per yard.
Worth from 10c. to 20c. per yard.

Also, a large assortment of Barbs, Coiffures, Lace Sets and Collars of all designs, Edgings, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS
FOR THE INAUGURATION BALL.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning,
A Fresh Assortment of Opera Cloaks,
Varying in price from $10 upwards

ALL HOUSEKEEPERS

Are invited to an inspection of the following prices for French China, Silver-plated Ware, Cut Table Glass and Table Cutlery.

THE DISCOUNT
upon these goods is positively equal to
FORTY PER CENT.

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 30
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	90
White French China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
White French Covered Dishes, each	75
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	28 00
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 80
Gold and Colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces	46 75
Fancy French China Dinner Sets, from	$50 to 140 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the doz.	4 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the doz.	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, thread pattern, the doz.	2 00
Silver-plated Ice Pitchers, each	7 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	4 50
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	18 00
Ivory-handled Table Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Cut-glass Decanters, the pair	3 50
Colored Bohemian Finger-bowls, the dozen	1 80

In addition to the above, we offer the following bargains in

IRON-STONE CHINA.

From the celebrated manufactory of JOHN MADDOCK & SON, Staffordshire, England, decidedly the best goods of their class imported into this market:

White Iron-stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen	$ 95
White Iron-stone China Soup Plates, the dozen	95
White Iron-stone China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	87
White Iron-stone China Tea Plates, the dozen	75
White Iron-stone China Soup Tureens, each	1 50
White Iron-stone China Covered Dishes, each	63
White Iron-stone China Toilet Sets, 11 pieces	2 50

These prices ought to effect a speedy clearance of the entire lot. The public may rest assured that every article offered herein will be on sale.

Orders from the country must inclose the cash, with a sufficient sum to pay for packages. Par funds only taken.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Are now selling off their
RICH STOCK OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
POINT LACE HANDK'FS, at $2 50, reduced from $6.
BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS from $4.
EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS and HANDK'FS,
VERY LOW.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

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DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., (late No. 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

TOWERS' PATENT BROOM.
ELASTICITY.
Warranted to outlast two common brooms.
EASE.
They are more easy to use.
ECONOMY.
Give them a trial and decide for yourselves.
Dépôt No. 99 Maiden-lane.

PARIS SPRING DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway.

FOULARD SILKS,
BEST QUALITY,
REDUCED FROM $9 TO $5 A DRESS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½c., choice colors, just received; Shetland wool, Saxony yarn, Winter articles cheap, thread and needle goods, trimmings, linings, buttons, perfumery, toilet and fancy articles, at No 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., next block above Fifth-av. Hotel. SHEPHERD'S.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS ELGER HAS just received several cases of well-fitting corsets, at $1; also a few cases of Paris Worleys, at reduced prices. Handsome shaped skirts, her own make, $1, warranted. Corsets and skirts made to order, at No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. N. B.—Alexander's celebrated Gloves.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, A PROMISsory note for $2,836 95, dated Washington, Nov 14, 1860, made by C. Wendell, payable six months after date to the order of George Robinson, at the private office in the City of Washington of said Wendell; which note the public is hereby cautioned against negotiating.
MARY A. McCOOMB.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, in the vicinity of 23d-st., 6th and 7th avs., a LADY'S GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, with seal, key, and pencil attached, and a little knife. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at HOLMES & CO.'S, No. 711 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS governess, (visiting preferred,) by a lady who has had several years' experience in teaching the English branches, music and drawing, or who will enter a private school as drawing writing and music teacher. Address J. W. G., Box No. 1,750 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER WHO HAS HAD much experience, and who is a graduate of a Northern University, is ready for a new engagement as teacher in English or Classics. Address GEO. N. MARTIN, No. 1,248 Broadway, New-York City.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Un Ballo in Maschera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Bohemian Girl.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Othello.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Central Park.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Faux Bons-Hommes.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Harlequin Jack—Cross of Gold—Woman's Love.

BOWERY THEATRE—Professor Anderson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Woman in White—Curiosities at all Hours.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Lincoln left Buffalo yesterday morning before 6 o'clock A. M., and reached Albany about 2½ o'clock P. M. All along the route—at Batavia, Rochester, Palmyra, Lyons, Clyde, Syracuse, Utica, and other places—immense crowds were assembled to greet him, whose enthusiasm was almost boundless. He made several short speeches in response to addresses at various points, but made no allusion in any of them to national topics. The reception at Albany was a tremendous affair, the crowds of people, citizens and visitors, being apparently almost wild with enthusiasm. He was met by the Mayor and Councils and the Legislative Committees, and after some brief formalities was conducted to the Capitol, where he was welcomed in suitable terms by Gov. Morgan, and responded briefly. The speeches, on account of the impossibility of keeping silence in the vast throng, were inaudible for only a short distance from the speakers. Mr. Lincoln was then conducted to the Legislative halls, and received by the members with demonstrations of respect. Senator Colvin made a neatly-worded address of welcome, which Mr. Lincoln replied to in a feeling manner. Subsequently Mr. Lincoln dined with Gov. Morgan, and still later held a *levée* at the Delavan House, and received thousands of citizens who availed themselves of the opportunity to pay their respects. He will leave Albany this morning at an early hour for this City.

The Vice-President elect, Mr. Hamlin, left Bangor, Me., on his way to Washington, yesterday morning, and reached Boston in the afternoon. The citizens of Bangor turned out *en masse* to bid him adieu, and in reply to a brief address, Mr. Hamlin made a few remarks, in which he made patriotic allusion to the responsible duties he is about to assume. He will join Mr. Lincoln in this City.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was yesterday inaugurated as President of the "Confederate States of America," and following the precedent established in the somewhat older Confederacy sought to be repudiated in the South, delivered an Inaugural Address, in which the plans and purposes of the seceding States were announced, and their course justified. There is nothing particularly new in the arguments advanced to sustain the position of himself and his coadjutors. The address is dignified in tone, and much more guarded in language than the speech delivered by Mr. Davis on the previous day, on the occasion of his reception at Montgomery. We publish it in full in another column.

The Peace Conference held a long session yesterday, and the debates were very interesting. The two reports from the Special Committee were under consideration. That of the majority is earnestly urged upon the Conference by the Virginia and other Southern members, who object decidedly to the proposition advanced by David Dudley Field for a National Convention,—alleging that before such a Convention could act, the Border States would have joined the seceding States, and the breach would have become too formidable to be healed. It is believed that the majority report will be adopted by a close vote, though its adoption under such circumstances, it is feared, will do very little good.

The Tariff bill was again considered in the higher branch of Congress yesterday, but without final action. An effort was made by Mr. Seward to procure a reduction of the proposed duty on books, but it was unsuccessful. The principal debate was on the proposition of the Special Committee, to lessen the duty on sugar, and place a duty of four cents per pound on tea, and a half-cent on coffee, which was adopted, 23 to 19. Previous to taking up the Tariff bill, a resolution from the Committee on Claims, to repeal the joint resolution in favor of Wm. H. Degroot, was adopted. This probably finally disposes of the famous Degroot claim, which the readers of the Times are somewhat familiar with. In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, making an appropriation for a survey of the Northern Pacific regions, with a view to ascertaining the practicability of establishing telegraphic communication with Asia. A bill, supplemental to the acts of 1795 and 1817, providing for calling out the militia for the defence of the Union, was reported from the Military Committee by Mr. Stanton, of Ohio. The bill provoked considerable opposition, and an effort was made to procure its rejection, but the House refused to reject it—110 to 67. Mr. Stanton pressed for the previous question, but the expiration of the morning hour prevented its being taken. The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was considered, and an anti-secession speech was made by Mr. Webster, of Maryland. The bill reported by Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, authorized the issue of bonds of the denomination of $50, in lieu of a portion of the loan already authorized, was passed. The Senate bill, organizing the Territorial Government of Colorado, was taken up under a suspension of the rules, and passed, after some debate. The House held an evening session, at which, as usual on such occasions, a number of speeches were made to empty benches.

The Virginia State Convention was engaged yesterday in listening to the blandishments of the Commissioners from the seceded States, who strongly urged the beauties of, and the necessities for, secession.

Little was done by the State Legislature yesterday beyond the reception of the President elect. An exciting and not very creditable discussion took place in the morning session of the Senate upon a message received from the lower House, designating the Speaker of that body to receive the President, in consequence of the illness of the Lieutenant-Governor. The message was deemed insulting by some Senators, who thought the privilege of receiving the President elect belonged to the President *pro tem.* of the Senate. The whole subject was finally laid on the table.

Mr. Jay Gibbons, a member of the Assembly from Albany County, was arrested yesterday morning, on complaint of the District-Attorney, charged with bribery in demanding $100 for his vote on a bill to increase the salary of the Deputy District-Attorney of that County.

A dispatch from Fort Kearney says that the Pony Express passed that place at 5½ o'clock last evening, with San Francisco dates to the 3d inst. The steamer *California* sailed from San Francisco for Panama on the 2d inst. The name of Camp Floyd, Utah Territory, has been changed to Fort Crittenden.

The General Naval Court-Martial met yesterday, and commenced the trial of Lieut. Barbot, of the steamer *Mohawk*, charged with shooting and wounding George W. Bennett, gunner's mate. Three witnesses were examined.

The Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club celebrated its Twenty-second Anniversary by a ball and supper at the Apollo Rooms last evening.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the case of Shepherd, already twice tried and once sentenced to be executed for arson, came up for a new trial. Owing to absence of Counsel the case was postponed till Wednesday. Several pleas were taken, and one prisoner convicted of receiving stolen goods, was tried and sent to Sing Sing for three years and six months. At General Term of the Superior Court, the opinion of the Special Term, holding that property could be acquired in a sign or motto, was affirmed in the case of the "Live and Let Live" saloon. Certain cases, in which judgments are alleged to have been obtained against the City by fraud and collusion, were before the General Term of the Common Pleas, on appeal. The actions were those of Valentine & Martin against the Mayor, &c.

The Stock market was unusually dull yesterday, the speculative feeling being very tame throughout the day. Prices were generally ¼@½ ₩ cent. lower than on Saturday. New-York Central 77⅞ ₩ cent. The Bank return for the past week shows a further gain of $2,463,000 in Bullion. The Discount line is $487,000 lower than the previous week. Exchange on London 105@105½.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were less extensive, owing mainly to the advance in prices of desirable lots and in rates on freight. With more favorable advices from Liverpool, Cotton improved a shade, closing at 11¼c.@11½c. for Middling Uplands, ₩ lb., with sales of 1,200 bales of all kinds. Rio Coffee was quite active and somewhat firmer. A lively inquiry prevailed for Cassia. Sugars, Whisky, Hay and Rice were in fair request. Hemp, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Fish and Provisions were quiet. Nothing really new in other branches of trade.

The Inaugural of President Davis.

The last act in the constitution of the Southern American Confederacy was achieved yesterday, by the inauguration of Gen. Davis in the Presidential office. The address of the new Chief Magistrate will be found at length elsewhere in this paper. It will be read with profound attention. It is natural, indeed, that the public should hang with intense interest on the utterances of those who are to wield the power and represent the dignities and honors of the State. This interest is heightened, if possible, when the occasion is an era—the severance of old relations or the commencement of a new career. Declarations, at such a time, are taken as the enunciation of the policy, or life, of the new order of things. That of the new Republic, its President tells us, is to be *peace* in its internal organization, from the *homogeneity* of its industries and interests. Nothing is to be feared from abroad; because, if war should come, the Southern people must again assert the principles for which their fathers bled in the Revolution. He tells us that the Southern Confederacy will have no complications. Its separation from the old Union is complete. No compromise, no reconstruction can now be entertained.

This speech does not convey much comfort to the Northern sympathizers with the Southern President, nor to the public. For ourselves, we place no very unfavorable construction upon it. If Mr. Davis be a man of common judgment or observation he is playing a part not very difficult to be understood. If, on the other hand, he is entirely sincere, then he certainly fails to comprehend the subject on which he speaks. There is a greater want of homogeneity in the Southern States than in almost any other people that can be named. The turning-point of secession is protection to Slavery. Not one-sixth of the people in the South own slaves. When they come to assume the expenditures necessary to be incurred for its maintenance, radical differences will arise. One-half of the area of the whole Southern States is better adapted to Free than Slave labor, and is rapidly becoming the theatre where Free-labor only is used. There is another cause of radical difference, as intense as that which is made the occasion of secession. These differences are to be confronted the moment secession assumes the offensive. Then, too, this *homogeneous* people is composed of *two* races, in the Cotton States nearly divided in numbers; one held in its servile condition, only by the most careful vigilance and watchfulness, and by laws executed by drum-head promptitude. To call such a people homogeneous is bitter irony, which, in almost any other mouth than Mr. Davis', we should suspect as designed.

Mr. Davis, in the usual style of Southern extravagance, tells us that nothing is to be feared from abroad, because they stand prepared, in imitation of their Revolutionary fathers, to baptize their principles in blood. We think he will hardly have such an opportunity. There is a much better way of dealing with secession than fighting it. It will be found to be manageable by far milder means. Under any circumstances that can arise, the North must continue to be the factors and carriers for the South. They can hardly put a scow afloat on the ocean. By the command we have of the sea, we hold the whole issue in our hands. No one proposes to fight them, or coerce them. If they do not want the benefits of Government, we can well dispense with what it costs to extend them. But, unless matters are settled to our entire satisfaction, we shall collect revenues at Southern ports, as we have done since the formation of the Government; after we are satisfied, the new Confederacy can levy as large a duty as they choose for their own necessities.

Mr. Davis tells us that the severance of the seceding States is perfect and complete. This is a remarkable statement, considering that the Federal Government is in the full exercise of many of its powers in all the seceding States, and that its Courts of justice are unobstructed, and apparently not likely to be. We are informed, and believe, that the Judges of the Supreme Court in the United States have no intention of resigning or suspending their functions. To say that under such circumstances secession is perfect and complete, either betrays excessive confusion of ideas or shows secession to be exceedingly akin to Union.

On the whole, we accept Mr. Davis' address to be, as most addresses on similar occasions are, nothing more or less than a bit of Southern extravagance, required perhaps by the audience and the occasion. In a speech delivered a few days ago, on his way to the Convention, he tells us that if there are to be hostilities, they must be on the *enemy's* soil. This is something of a boast for a people who cannot feed, equip or clathe a regiment without obtaining every article required at the North. We are a nation dealing in hyperbole; but this trait is always more pronounced under a hot than a tempered sun. In genuine gasconade, the people of the extreme South are every way a match for Mexicans. Extravagance of assertions is always in ratio to impotence and execution. So long as the Confederate States cannot build a ship, construct a gun, nor manufacture a pound of gunpowder; can neither clothe nor feed themselves; nor levy war upon us unless we furnish the munitions, fill their commissariat and supply the means of locomotion, we may quietly pursue our avocations. Their internal affairs we do not at present propose to meddle with. We want their trade, and we do not wish to disturb our own, and waste our means at the same time.

There is a very noticeable feature in Mr. Davis' speeches, contrasted with those of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Davis' first idea is to *fight*; "to baptize his principles in blood." This thought, ever uppermost in the Southern mind, indicates the character of its civilization. Mr. Davis, at bay, shows his teeth, and tells us to come on, if we dare. He talks of fighting with entire impunity, and without a breath of censure, North or South. Mr. Lincoln, at Indianapolis, expressed himself decidedly against coercion, but mildly inquired whether the Government might not proceed to execute the revenue laws. For this a torrent of execration was showered upon him. There is something very curious in the reception which these two men meet with. The President elect, bound by his oath to execute the laws, must not hint at such a proceeding; while entire tolerance is extended to the threats of resistance by parties who are in open rebellion. We would like to have some person cunning in such matters, solve this apparent contradiction.

The Border States.

The Gulf States, by the inauguration of Gen. Davis as Provisional President, have perfected the outline of their Government. The most striking trait of these arrangements is the frigid disregard with which the more northern tier of Slave States have been treated. Their action has not been waited for; their opinions have not been consulted; a form of government has been adopted without reference to them; the offices under it have been filled exclusively from the Cotton States. The President and Vice-President have been taken from Mississippi and Georgia; none of the gentlemen said to be selected for seats in the Cabinet are from beyond the limits of the actual Confederacy; the foreign Envoys are chosen by the same rule; and what legislation has been adopted has not been of a character to conciliate the good will of the doubtful sovereignties. It is obvious, therefore, that if the latter secede at once from their Northern associations, they can only assume towards the Southern Government an attitude of dependence; presenting to the world the spectacle of eight powerful States submitting to the rule of seven others, weaker in resources and population, and addicted to schemes of external aggrandizement and internal economy, fatal to the interests of the Confederation, and yet beyond the control of a conservative counterpoise. Evidently, none but absolutely desperate conditions can impel Virginia, Kentucky or Tennessee into a relation such as this.

On the other hand, by remaining within the Northern Union, these States command a potential voice in the conduct of Federal affairs, and retain what they must otherwise forfeit—the faculty of self-government. Indeed, so well satisfied are the Free States with the devotion these communities have manifested to the Union and Constitution, that what might otherwise be deemed an undue influence in legislation will unquestionably be granted to their representatives, while the President elect is solicitous to have a proper proportion of their statesmen as members of his Cabinet. Thus, in severing their relations with the present Government, the Border States sacrifice much and gain nothing. That equality of rights which, notwithstanding the deceptions of demagogueism, they now actually possess, would be forfeited, without even the equivalent, by way of compensation, of a community of interests. For, brief as the history of the new Southern Republic is, it has already demonstrated the existence of broader material issues between the Northern and Southern Slave States than have at any time existed between New-England and Louisiana. May not the Convention at Richmond find in the discussion of this subject more profitable employment than in listening, day after day, to the effusions of Wise's idiotic vanity and extravagance?

Murder at a Premium.

From a report made by our State Prison Inspectors to the Legislature, in reply to a resolution introduced by the Hon. John Hardy, of this city, we are made acquainted with some very astounding facts in regard to the fate of criminals sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Of this class of prisoners we have had in the State, since the year 1820, an aggregate of four hundred and fifty, counting males and females. Of these, one hundred and eighty have been sentenced to Auburn State Prison; two hundred and forty-two to Sing Sing, of whom ten were females; and but eighteen to the Clinton State Prison, which only commenced operations about fifteen years ago.

Of these prisoners so sentenced and confined in the Auburn institution, numbering 180, the report shows that no less than 114 were pardoned out by the Governor after terms of service averaging less than five years and three months each; while, of the 242 life-convicts sent to Sing Sing, 123, or more than a full half, have received the pardon of our State Executive after serving an average incarceration of six years each,—four of these being turned out to prey again upon society after terms of less than six months' servitude each; while the two prisoners longest confined were liberated after sixteen or seventeen years' confinement.

These facts are especially deserving of attention in view of the action taken last Winter by the Legislature towards abolishing capital punishment for murder, and substituting the sentence of imprisonment for life. We know that at this very moment active measures are on foot in this City to procure the pardon of Maurice O'Connell, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life but a few years ago for the murder of an old woman in Greenwich-street, under circumstances which filled the whole community with horror at the time of their enactment; and it is fast becoming a thing understood and acted upon among the dangerous classes, that a sentence for the term of ten years is practically a severer penalty, because one more likely to be carried out, than a sentence of imprisonment for life. We are without statistics at present upon this point; but are sustained by the opinions of those most competent to judge, in the belief that prisoners sentenced for a term of ten years pass on the average a much longer time in prison than those who have been sentenced to life-long incarceration.

Under the law practically abolishing capital punishment, passed last Winter, it will thus be seen that a positive inducement is held out to the violator of property to add murder to his crime—*firstly*, as a means for more effectually concealing his act; and, *secondly*, as a means for curtailing his actual term of imprisonment, should he be arrested, convicted and sentenced.

Did the philanthropists who urged and secured the passage of the act in question, contemplate this novel effect of their legislation? Could they then have realized that, while the simple burglar in the first degree, or highway robber, could not, under the Revised Statutes, receive less than a ten years' term of sentence, every day of which would probably be exacted of him—the same burglar or robber could, in all human probability, reduce his term of punishment to an average of less than six years' imprisonment by adding murder to his original crime? They could not have thought so; but such is the practical working of their favorite measure, the repeal of which is called for by every man of experience connected with the administration of criminal justice.

The European Muddle.

If the New World, by an extraordinary coincidence, is at present like the Old, approaching a tremendous political crisis, it has at least the advantage of the mother hemisphere in perfectly understanding the conditions of the difficulty in which it is involved. It is certainly no exaggeration to say that while all Europe sees before it possible war and revolution in the most stupendous scale—it may be, such a breaking up of great depths and overwhelming of nationalities as has not been witnessed since the transition of the Middle Ages,—it does not possess a journalist who sees in the whole anything more than a muddle. A muddle, to be sure, of enormous extent—a chaos of a muddle—and yet a muddle after all. Antiquity rejoiced in Cretan and Egyptian labyrinths, sphynxes and Gordian knots. The Modern Age surpasses them all with a political "situation."

Yet the situation in question would be inconceivably less puzzling if those who habitually examine it were more familiar with living history than dead, and with the new threads which are continually spinning into the social system than with the old filaments which Time has spun out. It is, indeed, a very easy thing to attribute to Louis Napoleon or other rulers simply the worst of personally selfish motives, and believe that their every move is merely a manœuvre to disguise their aim. According to this view, France, whether busy with Austria or Russia, is always attempting to seize the old Rhine-banks. Germany is nightmared with this dream. She has really but one national song, and that is the "*Sie sollen ihn nicht haben*," in which France is informed in an emphatically "bloody-politeful" manner that the Rhine is for her perfectly unattainable. Yet in nothing do European journalists so regularly and frequently err as in their discoveries of Rhenish annexation plots. The truth is, that newer and higher interests than those involved in any mere annexation of territory are continually forcing themselves upon the great leaders, and that these latter, (to use the saying of James I.) being placed higher than the rest of the world, inevitably see further.

How do the interests of the leaders in this great imbroglio tend? For many years the great Powers of Western Europe have avoided war within their own limits as the greatest of all possible disasters. Why is this? Simply because, even within the memory of man, public opinion has become stronger than courtly diplomacy or regal power, and public opinion is identified with the expansion of capital and of industry. While willing to pay for a war at a distance, it growls at the idea of bringing it nearer home. Never yet, in the world's history, was there an example of tremendous disaster and furious storm to be compared with that which would be witnessed should war now invade industrial Europe. Whatever his army be meant for, it may be assumed for certain that the French Emperor will not employ it while peace can be secured, and that a wanton conquest of the Rhine is not in his programme. In plain language, it would cost more than it comes to. It would cost in every resource, in popularity and in power, at home and abroad, far too much. From this point of view it becomes perfectly intelligible that France has taken no part in the Danish difficulty, but sees it with disfavor. Assuming, too, that war, at or near home, is to be avoided, we can understand why immense pains have evidently been taken by the Emperor to induce Austria to sell Venetia, why he has calmed the different insurrectionary movements, why, in fact, he has maintained in Italy a reactionary influence at Rome and in Naples, and prevented the growth of a headlong fever for war by the counter-irritant of the fleet at Gaeta—a view originally suggested by us, and since concurred in by leading European journals. In the whole of the "muddle" there is apparent the clue of an Imperial desire to *menager* the train of affairs, the first point being a dread of risking home prosperity—or to sum it all up, politico-economically, "the course of exchanges."

"Europe," says *La Presse*, "is now divided into two camps, in one of which may be witnessed the desire for war and the impotence to make it; in the other, all the means of recommencing it brilliantly, but the desire *to avoid it*, and let the regeneration of Italy be accomplished peacefully. On the one side, the old worn-out dynasties—on the other, Democracy victoriously shaking off the rule of oppression." And the Emperor of France knows this,—knows how to take advantage and on which side to range himself. The same is not less true of his Imperial brother of Russia. We cannot see how any war can in any way benefit the latter,—we *can* see how Hungarian and German wars may seriously imperil those colossal reforms and that marvelous career of industrial development on which Russia has entered, and in which Alexander II. is so warmly interested.

Should Austria obstinately refuse to cede Venetia, it is very likely that the French army, and possibly the Russian, may be called in. That this will not take place unless *in extremis*, is evident. And it will be done on a grand scale, with a tremendous effort—an effort sustained by every franc of treasure and every gun in France. Nothing less would do, for the struggle would not be merely to conquer Austria, but to overawe at the same time the whole European revolutionary world.

The Blankman Will Case.—In another column will be found a communication from Mr. Edmon Blankman, in reference to the contest now in progress before the Surrogate, relative to the validity of the will of his late wife. From the statements made by Mr. Blankman, it will be seen that he appears to have full confidence in his ability to overthrow the evidence heretofore brought forward on the side of the contestants; and, certainly, if the conduct of the blood relations of the unfortunate deceased has been anything like that described in Mr. Blankman's communication, they stand entitled to little public sympathy—no matter what may be the issue of their present suit.

There are many statements in Mr. Blankman's letter of which we can as yet have no evidence, save his own assertion, vouched over his signature; but as a previous article, which appeared in these columns, was based mainly on the testimony of witnesses called by the contestants, it is but right that public judgment should be suspended and stand unbiased between the parties to the suit, until after the case shall have closed on both sides. With these remarks, we for the present dismiss the subject from consideration, promising a full and fair review of the whole matter, when the testimony for and against the genuineness of the Will shall have been put in and closed before the Surrogate.

Corruption at Albany.

We know not how to record the monstrous fact, that a suspicion of corruption has been breathed against one of our State legislators; know not in what terms to break to the people of our City and State the sad tidings, that a member of Assembly has been not only suspected, but publicly accused and arrested for having demanded a miserable bribe of $100 to cast his vote in favor of a particular measure! "The evidence of his crime," says the telegraphic report, "is indisputable;" but little did the telegrapher know of the ingenious—not to say insurmountable, barriers against conviction, devised by the admirable foresight of former Legislatures, anxious to protect members of their own body from any such thing as substantial punishment.

Without knowing anything of this case—of Mr. Jay Gibbons, the member arrested, or of the evidence against him—we believe we are perfectly safe in hazarding the conjecture that some loophole will be found to baffle the pursuit of justice. This conclusion we shall be only too happy to see overthrown by the result, should the honorable member actually prove guilty; but, until some precedent for a belief in the corruptibility of members of our State Legislature shall have been established, all the analogies are in favor of regarding them as a body placed above reach of human infirmity, though it must be confessed that we often see many of them in the commission of acts very difficult to be accounted for upon any hypothesis of honesty.

Should Mr. Gibbons be convicted, it will only prove, not that he was more guilty than many of his associates, perhaps, but that his inexperience in public affairs had not allowed him to acquire the requisite adroitness in performing the trick which older and cooler heads have reduced almost to the level of one of the "Exact Sciences." It will only prove that he was a bungler, who went at his business with the candid unsuspicion of youth, making his own bargains and letting evidence be compiled against himself; whereas all the same results could have been much better, and with almost absolute safety, accomplished by using one of the disinterested "third parties," or go-betweens of the Lobby, who would have taken all the risks and put the affair through to a happy consummation for a twenty-five or fifty per cent. commission on the net result. Should Mr. Gibbons be convicted and punished, it will be more attributable to his contempt of the powerful "Third House," than for imaginary wrong which Utopians may pretend to see in the sale of a legislative vote for "the disgustingly small sum" of one hundred dollars!

A Prayer Promptly Answered.—In behalf of the dirt-afflicted denizens of this Metropolis and vicinity we yesterday put up a "prayer for purification," in which the following suggestion was made: "What at this moment is especially needed, is such an emphatic presentation of the subject at Albany as shall satisfy the Legislature of the immediate and indispensable necessity of change."

Short as is the time which has elapsed, our prayer is partially answered and its suggestion complied with. We have been shown a memorial to the Legislature setting forth in earnest language that the condition of the public health of a community, embracing over a quarter of the population of the whole State, is vital to the interests of Life Insurance Companies, their officers, stockholders, policy-holders and the parties insured; that these interests are greatly jeopardized by the present deficient sanitary laws and the mal-administration of the good ones, and praying for the passage of the Metropolitan Health Bill now before the Assembly. The Companies who are already represented among the signatures to this bill are: The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; the Washington Life Insurance Company: the Equitable Life Assurance Society; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; the United States Life Insurance Company; the Guardian Life Insurance Company; the Germania Life Insurance Company; the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; the New-York Life Insurance Company; the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company; the Home Life Insurance Company of Brooklyn; the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; the American Mutual Life Insurance Company, and before another day shall be over, it is confidently expected that the names of the President, Secretary, Actuary and Medical Examiner of every Life Insurance Company in this City will be voluntarily affixed to the memorial. The New-York Sanitary Association has directed a memorial of similar import to be prepared and signed by its officers and members of the Council, while the members of the Academy of Medicine will be largely represented in a petition now circulated among themselves. These are steps in the right direction; let our community once be thoroughly aroused to the inestimable importance of this subject and our legislators will be made to feel what so many politicians affect to believe,—that the will of the people is their *ultima ratio*.

Under which King?—The Mobile *Advertiser* remarks: "The railroads now in operation in the country have cost $1,100,000,000." Very good, but in what country? Which wing of the American eagle—since "we are now two peoples," may claim the honor of being the country *par excellence*? Is it our country or your country in which the railroads now in operation have cost a billion and a hundred millions of dollars? Is it in Utopian Dixey, "Way down Souf in de land o' cotton," that leagues on leagues of mysterious iron track, never mentioned in railroad guides, and carefully concealed from Northern knowledge by the accurate and truthful De Bow, go shining in the sun like twin serpents, lost at last in those mysterious regions where the military myriads live who in the coming desolation are to have such a carnival of sackage, and slaughterage, and ravage in our fat Northern towns? But we do our Advertising friend wrong. The country, after all, means in his mouth now, as ever, what it always meant, and what it always will mean—that is, the Federal Union. As the Frenchman, of the Reign of Terror, said to a friend, when he accidentally adjured the Deity in conversation, "'Tis a wicked method of speech which you have acquired, and of which you will have great difficulty in curing yourself."

Purging the Temple.—Mercury has suspended his patronage of public thieves, and justice reaches them. Floyd has been brought to reckoning; Russell is placed upon his defence; and, lastly, De Groot has had a final adjudication of his iniquitous and swindling claim at the hands of the Senate. Mr. Bragg, from the appropriate Committee, yesterday reported a resolution repealing the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary at War to settle the demands of that most subtle of sub-contractors, and most skillful of lobby intriguers, and happily for the fame of the country, the resolution was at once adopted. It will, without doubt, pass with equal fluency through the House, where the business is even better understood than at the other end of the Capitol.

Thus, step by step, in the absence of the members from the Southernmost States, the Government is purified, and a healthier atmosphere created about the halls of legislation and the Executive Departments. Should the pertinacity of the seceders furnish a long enough vacation, we may even hope to see the entire labor of purgation consummated; and the reconstructed Government started on a career of honesty and prosperity, suggestive of an almost forgotten period of our political history. By all means hurry up the Augean labor.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Irrepressible Conflict over the Reception of Mr. Lincoln—Gov. Morgan and the Legislative Committee—How the Matter was Finally Settled—Confirmation of Mr. Granger as Peace Commissioner, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent,

Albany, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1861.

We have an irrepressible conflict in the Senate this morning—one of those conflicts that is always coming up between the Legislative and Executive branches.

The settlement of it took up three hours' time, but the gist of the controversy lies in these few facts.

Some time ago, Gov. Morgan invited President Lincoln to visit Albany on his journey to Washington, to tuck himself up in the Executive linen and put his long legs at will under the Executive mahogany.

Having dispatched his invitation, Gov. Morgan sent a Message to the Legislature, suggesting the propriety of tendering Mr. Lincoln the hospitalities of the State, while he should remain at the Capital.

The Legislature therefore forwarded an invitation to the President. This and the Governor's invitation reached Mr. Lincoln at the same time. He accepted the Legislative invite, and accordingly a Committee of Eight was appointed by the two Houses to make proper arrangements for his reception, entertainment and departure.

The Committee met on several occasions to perfect a programme. Among the matters suggested was a dinner at one of the public houses, with the usual attendance of distinguished individuals. This was discussed at much length, the Committee being distracted by the desire of the Governor to have the President to a private dinner. On Thursday, however, the public dinner was determined upon by the Committee, in formal session, and the only matter left to be settled was choosing the place and the guests to be invited. This meeting was held in the Executive Chamber, Gov. Morgan being present, and assenting that the Committee should go ahead.

Thursday evening, however, a change of programme was effected—the dinner abandoned, and a programme published in the *Journal* of Friday, which turned the nation's choice over to the Executive, after he had been lionized in the Assembly Chamber.

Who fixed up this programme—how the Committee was made to change front—who authorized the publication in the *Journal*, was all matter for conjecture. There had been no meeting of the Committee—no formal action—no regular reversal of the former decision, and no report made to either the Senate or Assembly by the Joint Committee.

One of the members of the House Committee undertook yesterday to bring the matter before the House, on a question of privilege, but was rather sharply ruled off by the Speaker.

This morning, Senator Spinola took it up in the Senate, on a motion to discharge the Committee from the further custody of the reception, and devolved the whole matter upon Gov. Morgan, who had manifested so much anxiety to have the President as his guest. Frank made one of his usual "sailing in" speeches—a kind of hash of the "Dinner to the Prince," President Lincoln's speeches—the ruling out of landlords at such entertainments, and so on, and so on—just as only Spinola can talk.

This brought out an explanation from Senator Ferry, the Chairman of the Senate Committee, who, however, only told us that a change had been made—"a change for the best" he should think, and one that "he supposed would be satisfactory to all parties." Senator Ferry has studied his associates to little purpose, or he never would have ventured so violent a supposition. Instead of being satisfactory, his explanation only whetted their appetites for more. I fancy there was a suspicion raised that the heads of the two Committees were to have seats with Old Abe at the Governor's right hand. Indeed, this question was put squarely.

Senator Connolly (also of the Committee) also made an explanation—one of those explanations that have the misfortune to make a bad matter worse. He filled in two or three gaps that the Chairman had adroitly skipped over—telling us how "when he supposed the dinner was all settled," and the Committee had adjourned, some man came from some other man, and wanted him to go and see another man, and that man persuaded him and another man that the man who had changed the order of proceedings "had acted about right." After this humorous and sharp explanation, Richard set down, all in a glow, and was just taking on his usual retiring air, when Spinola wanted to know who all these men were, and was answered that Mr. Bergen persuaded Mr. Connolly, and he believed Mr. Kernan persuaded Mr. Bergen.

As soon as Mr. Warner could get the floor, he moved to lay the resolution, offered by Senator Spinola, on the table; but failing to convince the Senate of the propriety of this course, his motion was lost—ayes 7, nays 16—as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bell, Fiero, Goss, McGraw, Montgomery, Prosser, Warner—7.

Nayes—Messrs. Abell, Blood, Colvin, Gardiner Grant, Hammond, Hillhouse, Kelly, Lapham, Lawrence, Ramsey, Richmond, Sessions, Spinola, Truman, Williams—16.

While all these proceedings were going on, Senator Hammond was taking in wood and water, and getting up steam. He had been away for a week, while all these Committees were meeting, and so was innocent of any complication with either of the belligerents. Having grasped the subject, and made a characteristic speech, he submitted a series of resolutions embodying instructions to the Committee.

Then came Spinola with another onslaught upon the Republicans, Senator Goss with a deprecation of all this fuss, Senator Bell with a proposition to dispel the fog by a definite declaration of what the Legislature desired to have done, Senator Warner with another effort to table the subject, Senator Fiero with a question of order, and, finally, Senator Sessions with a few sharp sentences, and a motion to refer the whole subject back to the Committee, which prevailed, after Senator Ferry had given an assurance that now having so well-defined an intimation of what the Senate intended the Committee should do, there would now be no hesitation on his part in making the arrangements designated.

So the subject was settled, after, as I have said, a three hours' debate. Settled, finally, that the Committee should procure apartments for the President and his suite, and put him in possession thereof, at the conclusion of his public reception at the Capitol.

Whether, after this Senatorial demonstration, the Governor will still insist upon a private dinner—and whether old Abe will agree to such a disposition of the President elect—remains yet to be seen.

After having performed so much, the Senate took up the resolution appointing a successor to Mr. WEED in the Old Ladies' Asylum at Washington, and concurred with the House in the choice of Mr. GRANGER. The House also had a time over the Reception and Executive Dinner, and a nice controversy was impending, which was knocked on the head by the special order, which was the consideration of the Annual Appropriation Bill. The usual amount of buncombe was gone through with, on motions to increase appropriations for charitable purposes, etc., etc. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 18.

The bill to increase the salaries of all deputies in the State Department was reported adversely. Agreed to.

A message was received from the Assembly, designating the Speaker of that body to receive President LINCOLN, in consequence of the illness of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The President of the Senate *pro tem.*, Mr. LAPHAM, declared that the resolution must lie over one day.

Mr. WARNER asked unanimous consent to consider the resolution now.

Mr. SESSIONS objected. He considered the message an insult to the Senate.

Mr. GRANT introduced a bill to repeal the Ninth-avenue Railroad grant.

The order of the resolutions being reached, Mr. HILLHOUSE moved that the Speaker of the Assembly be designated to receive President LINCOLN in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. HAMMOND considered that the privilege belonged of right to the President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

A long debate ensued, during which Mr. LAPHAM, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, declared himself willing to abide by the decision of the Senate, but vindicated the right of the Senate to the position.

Mr. SPINOLA offered a substitute, that,

Whereas, An irrepressible conflict had arisen for the possession of the President elect, between the rival factions of Republicanism, therefore,

Resolved, That Mr. LINCOLN be telegraphed to switch off at Schenectady and go to New-York direct *via* Troy.

The whole subject was then laid on the table, 12 to 10.

The Senate again took up the resolutions designating Speaker LITTLEJOHN to receive the President elect, and after a warm debate the resolution was adopted designating Senator COLVIN, Democrat, to perform that duty. The proceedings caused much excitement in the Chamber.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 18

Numerous resolutions were introduced relating to arrangements of the House during the reception of the President elect. Eventually the galleries were reserved exclusively for ladies, and the lower lobby for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them. A variety of resolutions were introduced with an attempt to get ladies on the floor

Mr. CALLAHAN moved that any member desiring to accommodate a lady may give his seat up to her.

The doors were ordered to be closed till 2¼ o'clock, except for the admission of those entitled to the privileges of the floor, and ladies accompanying them.

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Canal Appraisers, so as to secure better relief to claimants, was reported favorably.

Mr. BARBER reported favorably on the bill to extend the Chenago Canal.

Mr. WATSON reported favorably the Railroad Toll bill.

The bill to incorporate the veterans of the National Guards was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. TABER introduced a bill to authorize the Flushing Railroad Company to use rail less than 56 pounds.

Mr. FULLERTON—A bill to facilitate the collection of debts against insolvent corporations.

The privilege of the floor was extended to IRA HARRIS, U. S. Senator elect, and to a Committee of Six of the New-York Common Council here, to meet the President elect.

The resolutions of the Senate complimentary to Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, were called up and adopted.

The House took a recess till 3 o'clock P. M.

Charge of Bribery Against a Member of Assembly.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 18.

Mr. JAY GIBBONS, member of the Assembly from the First District of Albany County, was to-day arrested and held to bail on a charge of demanding money for his vote on a bill. He waived an examination, and gave bail.

In the course of the five hours' wrangle which the Senate had over the selection of a person to receive the President, charges were made that affidavits existed which implicated a Senator with having demanded and received money for his vote to confirm one of the Harbor-Masters, last Winter. These occurrences have created great excitement among members, and it is probable that an investigation will be had in both Houses. If such an investigation should be had, there will be a terrible crash. It would deplete Albany of at least one-half of its floating population. LEO.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—News from California.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, Feb. 18.

The Pony Express passed East at 6:30 P. M. By it we learn that the name of Camp Floyd has been changed to Fort Crittenden.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 3—3:40 P. M.

Arrived Jan. 30, bark *Alma*, from Bordeaux; Feb. 1, ship *Lafayette*, from Havre; Feb. 3, steamer *Golden Age*, from Panama.

Sailed Jan. 30, ships *Orpheus*, for Liverpool, carrying 24,000 sacks wheat, 6,000 half-sacks flour, 529 bags silver ore; the *Flying Childers* has cleared for England, with 26,000 sacks wheat.

The steamer *California* sailed for Panama yesterday, taking the following cabin passengers out:

Judge Satterlee, Dr. Hitchcock, Lieut. Camp, U. S. A., Lieut. Ferguson, U. S. A., Lieut. Pinder, U. S. A., wife, infant and servant, Lieut. Johnson, U. S. A., wife, infant and servant, Theo. E. Bought, E. E. Rice, U. S. Consul, H. Hakadaci, J. M. Alder, N. W. B. Survey, Dr. R. B. R. Kimmerly, N. W. B. Survey, Capt. Ainsworth, Capt. Huntey, Capt. Stein, Capt. Made, Col. Wm. Pike, Mrs. M. J. Smith, W. K. Hudson, wife and child, Chas. A. Sumner, Wm. Jones, Mr. Lauer, Mr. Dupuy, Mr. Paget, Mrs. Annie Bowee and infant, E. Langford, wife and three children, S. Coffin, Mr. Crawford, J. M. Huntington, S. J. Sommerville, D. P. Bronson, Miss C. Willman, Mr. St. Clair, E. Griffith, Miss S. A. Hudson, Mrs. Estom and child, Mrs. Sue Jackson, J. Page, B. R. Nickerson, N. W. Hasset, J. C. Guiler, A. Holorook and family, Mrs. Dement and child, Mrs. R. Haskett and two children, F. H. Rosenbaum, E. Scott, Charles J. Dearing, S. Morris Looke, J. H. Crampton, R. Duff, Dr. D. Wooster, Mrs. Babcock and servant, W. H. Pratt, Mrs. Lehman, child and infant; G. M. Mott, H. B. Gleason, F. S. Hoyt, wife and three children; S. B. Wilber and wife, Jos. Holman, wife and four children; Jos. Greenwood, J. L. Boon, J. P. Coward, A. Mayrisch, Jas. Lisk, Jr., R. J. Wade, H. S. Woodward and wife, R. J. Ruttman, H. Brentano, L. B. Thomas, Henry Jarvis, R. W. Homer, Sam. Taylor, B. L. Bartlett, and 113 others.

The heavy shippers of treasure by the California steamer were Wells, Fargo & Co., $254,500; B. Davidson, $128,000; Satter & Church, $104,000; Schalle Bros., $77,000; W. T. Coleman & Co., $60,000; Levi Strauss, $59,732; Alsop & Co., $56,143; Murphy, Grant & Co., $54,000; D. C. Mills & Co., $50,000, and others, smaller amounts, making a total of $1,056,000 for New-York.

COMMERCIAL.

Continued fine weather encourages transactions in goods to the interior, and gives some activity to the jobbing trade. As yet little has been done from first hands, but there is a moderate inquiry that should lead to transactions. Butter stiffening; Isthmus bringing 25c.@28c., and higher figures asked for extra brands. Crushed Sugar moving more freely, and 11c. being paid in some instances. Lard quiet. Linseed Oil lower, and other imported articles without change.

Money affairs on the steamer-day were comparatively easy. The export demand for Wheat keeps the market bare at an average of $1 70 ₩ 100 lbs.

The weather was exceedingly propitious to farmers and a much greater breadth of ground will be devoted to Wheat the ensuing season than ever before.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR advancing; Superfine, $4 50@$4 55. WHISKY dull at 14c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $16 50@$16 75 offered, but holders want $17. Bulk Meats, 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders; 8¼c.@8½c. for Sides, and 9½c. for clear Sides. Bacon quiet at 7¼c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, and 10¾c. for Hams. Lard in bbls., 9¾c. @9½c.; in kegs, 10c. Sight Exchange on New-York firm at ½ ₩ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR dull. Howard-street and Ohio, $5 12½; WHEAT—Red, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 40@$1 60. CORN active: Yellow, 53c.@57c.; White, 60c.@63c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess PORK, $17 75; Prime, $13 50. LARD, 10c. COFFEE steady at 12c.@13c. WHISKY, 17¾c.@17½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR active; superfine at $5@$5 25. WHEAT dull; white, $1 35@$1 40; red, $1 24@$1 27. CORN active; new yellow, 57c.@59c. PROVISIONS dull. PORK steady; Mess, $18 75. LARD firm at 10¾c.@11c. WHISKY, 17¾c.@18c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 18.

Cotton firmer under the *Africa's* advices. Sales to-day, 20,500 bales, at 11c. for Middling. Sugar 4¾c. @5¾c. for fair to full fair. Molasses 28c.@29c. Whisky 17¾c. Coffee 12c.@13c. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d.

MOBILE, Monday, Feb. 18.

COTTON firm and demand active; sales to-day, 7,000 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for middling.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

COTTON firm and demand active; sales to-day, 7,000 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for middling.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 18.

The stores Nos. 218 and 220 in Main-street, occupied by Messrs. MOORES & WEITS, boot and shoe dealers, and A. J. MATHEWS, druggist, were destroyed by fire last night. The stock was removed with but little damage; fully insured. The second floor was occupied as law offices; the libraries were saved. The third and fourth stories were occupied by Messrs. SLEIGHT & BARNES as a billiard-saloon; their loss is estimated at $7,000; insured for $5 000. The fifth story was occupied by Prof. HADLEY, chemist, as a laboratory. The building was known as Townsend Hall block, and owned by G. R. WILSON, of Elizabeth, N. J. The building is insured for $19 000, in Eastern Companies. The total loss is about $22,000.

The Suffering in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Monday, Feb. 18.

Mr. HYATT departed yesterday afternoon for the East, having accomplished the object for which he came, which was to ascertain the true condition and to hurry forward the establishment of relief dépôts in the interior, which is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, under the energy of Col. POMEROY. Mr. HYATT goes East to urge forward the movement in reference to legislation, and to devise relief generally. As soon as practicable he will visit Europe for the purpose of regaining his health.

California Land Titles.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently, in a California land case, established an important principle as to that State, in effect, that where a claimant has obtained a confirmation of title and a patent, the adverse party in possession cannot, in an action, resist the title of the patentee.

Burning of the Steamer Ashland.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb 18.

The steamer *Ashland*, from Temsas River to New-Orleans, laden with cotton, was burnt on the 15th. No lives were lost.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

No Signs of the Arago, Jura or Kangaroo.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Feb. 18—12 Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of any of the European steamers due off this point.

Wind N. W., light Weather clear.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S new opera was played last night for the fourth time, and attracted a very brilliant and satisfactory audience. Now that the singers are thoroughly at ease in their parts, and the orchestral and choral forces perfectly up to their work, the opera goes off with much more spirit, being, of course, relatively more complete. It is impossible to hear it to greater advantage than at present, for all the performers take an interest in what they are doing. Every piece was capitally rendered last night, except occasionally, when Mme. COLSON'S hoarseness became apparent. The audience applauded rapturously and redemanded several of the principal *morceaux*. There cannot be a doubt about the prosperous run of this very charming opera.

To-night "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be produced for the first time in Brooklyn. The box sheet promises one of the most fashionable and brilliant attendances of the season. The sales yesterday were immense.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. FORREST appeared last night in his most famous impersonation—that of *Jack Cade* in the play of the same name. The house was crowded to excess by even more than the usual throng of the tragedian's admirers. Beyond putting the facts on record, and commending the play as the best in which Mr. FORREST is seen, we have nothing to add. Criticism was exhausted on this very forcible delineation of a very vigorous character years and years ago. To-morrow evening the Anna Bishop troupe appear in English opera. The "Bohemian Girl" will be produced.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., a very excellent artist, who has scarcely found the place on our boards that he is fairly entitled to, made his first appearance here last night, and achieved a striking success. The character selected for the occasion was *Othello*, Mr. E. BOOTH playing *Iago*. A judicious contrast of style was thus secured, for in certain physical, as well as intellectual, peculiarities, Mr. WALLACK differs widely and essentially from Mr. BOOTH. He possesses immeasurably more vigor, and a stronger dash of those physical ecstacies which, in the good old times, were regarded as the gallant characteristics of every tragedian who was in the slightest degree eminent. Beyond this Mr. WALLACK can fairly boast of being an admirable elocutionist, with a voice which combines rare power with remarkable distinctness. *Othello*, as SHAKESPEARE draws him, is gifted with a large animal nature, and the quick impulses of this, Mr. WALLACK interprets very powerfully. Mr. BOOTH was of course superb as *Iago*. The house was densely crowded. To night the tragedians change parts.

IRVING HALL.—Mr GEORGE F BRISTOW'S new oratorio, "Praise to God." will be produced here to-night for the first time. It is a very important work, and will rank as one of the most praiseworthy contributions to American music that has lately been made. Mr. BRISTOW seldom appeals to his countrymen, but whenever he has thought fit to do so he has invariably been rewarded with their best appreciation and applause. Thus was it with the symphonies produced under JULIEN'S *bâton*, and the opera of "Rip Van Winkle," brought out by the Pyne & Harrison troupe, works which placed their author in the first rank, and gave him the right to demand great attention for anything new from his pen. The new oratorio will be rendered by Miss BRAINERD, MRS. JAMIESON, Mr. G. W. HASELWOOD and Mr. J. R. THOMAS. The choruses will be interpreted by the members of the New-York Harmonic Society, and the accompaniments by an orchestra under the composer's direction.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Mr. GUSTAV SATTER'S second farewell concert takes place to-night. The programme is admirable, and contains many gems of modern music. Mr. SATTER will be assisted by Signor STIGELLI, who will sing some of his own compositions and BEETHOVEN'S charming song, "Adelaide."

Sentence of Abson for Wife Poisoning.

STOLIDITY OF THE PRISONER, AND HIS INTERRUPTIONS WHILE THE SENTENCE IS PRONOUNCED.

The Court-room of the Hudson County Court-House was again filled this (Monday) morning by persons anxious to hear sentence pronounced upon ABSON, the wife poisoner, and about 2,000 persons were congregated outside, unable to gain an entrance. The gallery was entirely filled with women. Sheriff FRANCIS had made arrangements to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful proceedings of Monday last. The culprit was conducted to the jury-room about 8 A. M., and there remained until the opening of the Court at 11 A. M., at which hour he was brought before Judge OGDEN and Associate Judges FINK and POPE.

Upon being asked if he had anything to say why judgment should not now be passed, Mr. ABSON said: "I have to say that I feel innocent as I always did."

Judge OGDEN then proceeded to pronounce the sentence, (reviewing the facts in the case,) which was that WM. ABSON be taken hence and confined in the County Jail until Wednesday, the 10th day of April ensuing, and that then between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. he be hanged by the neck in the jail, or jail-yard, until his body be dead."

The prisoner, throughout, maintained a stoical demeanor, and several times interrupted Judge OGDEN by asserting his innocence, and charging Dr. BOOTH with having caused his wife's death.

At the close, Judge OGDEN said, "May God have mercy on your soul."

The prisoner replied, "God will have mercy upon me, but man hasn't. I am innocent; I will say so until the last." The condemned man was then conducted to his cell.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Naval Court-Martial.

TRIAL OF LIEUT. BARBOT, OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MOHAWK.

The Court-Martial at the Brooklyn Navy-yard assembled yesterday morning, and proceeded to try the case of Lieut. BARBOT, of the United States steamer *Mohawk*.

After the organization of the Court, the accused, on being asked by Judge-Advocate CAHOUN if he required counsel, stated that he would be defended by Mr. JOHN R. FARRINGTON and GEO. W. GREENHOW.

The following charges and specifications of charges, preferred by the Secretary of the Navy, on the information of Lieut. T. A. CRAVEN, against the accused, was read:

Charge 1.—Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. Specification—In this, that on or about the 31st day of January, in the year 1861, on board the United States steamer *Mohawk*, the said Lieut. ALPHONSE BARBOT, did scandalously shoot at, with a pistol, and seriously wound and injure GEORGE W. BENNET, gunner's mate of the said steamer.

Charge 2—Cruelty and oppression. Specification—In this, that at the time and place set forth in the specification of the first charge, the said Lieut. BARBOT, did, in a cruel and inhuman manner, shoot at and wound, GEORGE W. BENNETT, gunner's mate of the steamer *Mohawk*.

ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 11, 1861.

The affray occurred at Key West. BENNETT, for some alleged insubordination, was ordered in irons, but never having been thus punished, he so informed the Lieutenant, which was construed into an act of rebellion, and thereupon it is said the officer proceeded to shoot the offender, the ball striking the side of BENNETT'S forehead, and passing merely under the scalp came out above the ear. The wounded man is still in the service. BARBOT is a Louisianian

Surgeon DELEVAN BLOODGOOD and CHARLES JONES, boatswain of the *Mohawk*, were examined in support of the charges; but in compliance with the order of the Court, their testimony is withheld.

CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 19.—Nos. 10, 35, 38, 40, 44, 45, 49, 40, 51, 53, 15, 44, 55, 43, 58, 59, 64, 65, 42, 2.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

WORK ON THE NEW RESERVOIR AND FOURTH-AVENUE.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather since December, the work on the New Reservoir in the Central Park, and in laying the new four-feet mains in the Fourth-avenue, has been unremittingly prosecuted. On the reservoir, over seven hundred men have been employed throughout the season, mostly engaged in blasting and working the road which is to form a drive around this immense artificial lake. On the Fourth-avenue, the contractors, Messrs. HARKLEY, knowing the importance of the work, and warned by the bursting, a few weeks since, of the large pipes in the Fifth-avenue, have kept gangs of men steadily at work through the entire Winter, and will undoubtedly complete the laying of the pipes within the period specified in their contract. The trenches in the Park which are to form the resting-place of the new mains are nearly completed. At the Central Park a double line of these huge pipes, four feet in diameter, is on the ground, reaching from the present receiving reservoir to the Fourth-avenue, while on the avenue the ditching, blasting and laying of pipes has been prosecuted without delay, except such as has arisen from the state of the weather. With these two important connections completed, and the seven feet pipes laid across the High Bridge, the citizens of New-York need be under no apprehensions as to a lack in the supply of the indispensable Croton. At the High Bridge, the work of laying the seven-foot pipes have progressed silently but rapidly, the whole distance from either gate-house being already down with the exception of about one hundred feet. This work has been under the special direction and supervision of J. S. GREEN, Esq., the engineer in charge, which is a sufficient guarantee that everything is faithfully and thoroughly done.

EIGHTH WARD PIONEER CLAY CLUB.—The Twenty-second Annual Ball of the Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club, in commemoration of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent, at the Apollo Rooms, last evening, was a very brilliant affair. The hall was tastefully decorated with national ensigns, and there was the old banner of the Club inscribed by the ladies who presented it in the times of the old campaign, "None but the brave deserve the fair." The Club, although originally, and still ostensibly, a local organization, comprises among its members citizens from all parts of the City. Its yearly gathering is always pleasant, and this year it was unusually large and agreeable. At midnight, the members and their friends sat down to an excellent repast, at which Mr. JAMES M. MURRAY, President of the Club, presided. At the principal table were Hon. F. A. CONKLING, J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Gen. F. A. TALLMADGE, and other distinguished gentlemen. Speeches were made and the festivities were prolonged. Then dancing was resumed, and several hours more were consumed in "light fantastic" exercises. Letters were received from Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS, Hon. PRESTON KING and Gov. PENNINGTON, simply expressing regret at their inability to be present. Hon. HAMILTON FISH, in a letter of regret, said, "The times call for the exercise of all the patriotic energies of those who, like the members of your city, sympathized with the principles of the great man whose name you bear. Prudence, patriotism, moderation, firmness, are needed to carry our country through its present trials. Let it not be said that the men of the present day are incapable of preserving the Government which heroes and sages founded and which patriots and statesmen have preserved and transmitted to our time.

There were also letters from E. D. SMITH, P. W. ENGS, ROBERT T. HAWS, GEO. BRIGGS, SIMEON DRAPER and others.

ARION SOCIETY.—The members of this famous musical Society give their annual fancy dress ball at the new Irving Hall on Thursday. The arrangements are probably now complete, and on a larger scale for this ball than for any other of the season. One of the distinguishing features will be a grand allegorical procession, introducing, among other characters, the somewhat notorious "King Cotton," "Mrs. South Carolina," &c. Tickets can be procured only from the Committee, the intention being to keep the entertainment as select as possible.

LECTURE BY THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.—This well known orator and patriot will deliver a lecture at Irving Hall this evening, upon "Recent Events in Ireland," in which he will treat of "English Connection" and "French Invasion." The popularity of the speaker, as well as the theme upon which he discourses, and which he is so well qualified to treat, cannot fail to draw a full house.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, and D. L. Tyler, of Connecticut; J. B. A. Allen and W. A. Rhodes, of Philadelphia; J. Barstow, of Rhode Island; J. S. Dunlap, of Boston; A. D. Jessup, of Philadelphia; G. C. Davidson and family, of Albany; J. Holbrook, the U. S. Mail Agent, and W. A. Hall, of Hastings, are at the Astor House.

Dr. J. G. Holland, ("Timothy Titcomb,") of Springfield, Mass; Jas. Douglass, of England; W. Parker and T. Bigelow Lawrence, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Zadock Pratt, of Prattsville; P. Y. Brooks, of Fort Smith, Ark, and A. Jenkins, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. E. P. Don, of Buffalo; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; M. Mayer, of Natchez, Miss., and W. Hasseltine, of Charleston, S. C., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. G. Center, of Cleveland; C. R. Hind of Springfield, Ill. and D. C. Campbell, of Georgia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. Littlejohn, of the U. S. steamship *Crusader*; Dr. J. W. Palmer, of Philadelphia, and H. W. Furrill, of Washington, are at the Lafarge House.

R. P. de Silver, of Shanghai, China, and Mr. McIntosh, of Savannah, Ga., are at the Hotel St. Germain.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York—*Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*—will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.* Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:

HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Triumphal entry of the President elect to-day, will be witnessed by thousands of our citizens from the windows and balconies of Barnum's Museum, which commands a fine view of Broadway. Beside, Barnum has prepared a rich bill of attractions for the amusement of the tens of thousands of strangers who have come to the City to look upon the man of their choice for President. Whatever else may happen, BARNUM will be sure to have a crowd. See his advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue

[Advertisement.]

TO CLERGYMEN.—To touch the hearts of your people, you should properly understand the principles of human nature, and to understand this you should become acquainted with Phrenology. Call upon

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Bilious attack and Headache have their origin in a foul stomach. There is no cleansing medicine so reliable as HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Their action is prompt and effectual, positively relieving the worst cases in a few hours.

Passengers Sailed.

In Steamship Nashville for Charleston—J. F. Niven, Jno. Reynolds, Jas. M. Holmes, Wm. Hoyt and Lady, Dr. T. M. McLean, M. Brylawski, S. Harris, K. Merrill, Isaac Cohen, Miss Jessie Wragg, Jas. Haseltine, Miss Harbeson, Jno. Harbeson, S. B. Bevans, Daniel Sullivan, David Taylor, Miss A. Crews.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship R. R. Cuyler, from Savannah—Miss E. L. Hart, A. D. Davis, L. Davis, W. L. Gilfiland, R. Mcarty, R. Safford, L. B. Benham, N. S. Roberts, C. Nigget, C. C. Curtis, G. B. Carver, J. Lowber, E. Lowber, R. Stackpole, Mr. Freik, S. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Master Taylor, H. F. Featherston, C. H. Read, C. C. Green, N. Lippman, and five in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 49 | Sun sets...... 6 39 | Moon sets... 2 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 03 | Gov. Island.. 2 52 | Hell Gate.... 4 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Hankon, Sands, Hong Kong, J. M. Forbes & Co.; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Geo. Peabody Howes, Havre, Boyd & Hincken

Barks Johann Benjamin, Kuhn, Cork, A. Wendt & Co.; Archer, Lewis, Bristol, Nesmith & Sons; Liberty Avery, Marseilles, W. F. Schmidt; O. Vesin, (Aus.,) Florio, Cork and a market, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Brigs Blanche, (Br.,) Cox, Liverpool, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Kentucky, Carver, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Cuba, Strout, Ponce, P. R., Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Yorktown, Woglom, Alexandria, ——; C. S. Watson, Hallock, Providence, L. Kenny; Ann Maria, Hatick, St Jago, R. B. Eldridge; Palma, Mayo, Cadiz, J. B. Gager; W. Phillips, Mount, Wilmington, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, Brown, De Rossett & Co.

Sloop Ida E. Vail, Vail, Somerset, master.

Arrived.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, (57 hours from Tybee,) with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, Moorehead City, N. C., 49 hours, with naval stores cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Ship Euterpe, Arey, Callao Dec. 1, via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with guano to A. M. Lawrence. Dec 23, John Kirk, of Dundee, a seaman, fell from aloft to the deck, and was killed.

Bark Even Tide, (of Boston,) Partridge, Matanzas Feb. 11, with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. Sld. in co. with brigs Anna D Torrey and J. B. Lincoln, for New-York.

Bark Mary J. Kimball, (of Key West,) Stanhope, Key West Feb 10, with cotton, &c. to Benner & Deake. Has 18 passengers. Experienced some heavy weather.

Bark Kanawha, Lynch, New-Orleans 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to McCready, Mott & Co.

Bark David G. Wilson, (of Philadelphia,) Peacock, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to Robert & Williams.

Brig Sea Foam, (of New-Bedford,) Briggs Palermo 48 ds., passed Gibraltar Jan. 17, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; vessel to J. R. Dow. Jan 19, in Straits of Gibraltar, spoke bark Ionia, of Portland, from Messina for Philadelphia. Feb. 11, lat. 29 38, lon. 62, spoke brig Helen of Weymouth, bound S.

Brig Angler, (Br., of Poole,) Crocker, Lisbon, via Barbados 21 ds. with salt to H. L. Rauth & Son. Put into Barbados, with loss of sails, spars, &c.

Brig Virginia, (of Richmond, Me.,) Pratt, Chopton River, Md., 5 ds., with ship timber to Wm. Haskins

Brig Carolina, Celento, Messina 90 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co

Brig Ambrose Light, (of Boston,) Bryant, Cardenas Feb. 9, with sugar &c., to Yates, Porterfield & Co

Schr. H. O'Donohue, (of Bangor,) Coney, Miragoane 18 ds. with logwood to H. Becker & Graves. Saw going in to Port-au-Prince Feb. 2, a herm. brig, with double topsails, showing a blue, red and white signal, (perpendicular) Same time, saw another herm. brig, going in, showing a white burgee with blue and red border.

Schr Carrie Sanford, (of New-Orleans,) Haggett, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar to L. Hassam & Anderson. Has experienced some heavy weather.

Schr. Abby Forrest, (of Provincetown, Smith, Jacmel 17 ds., with coffee and logwood to Kunhardt & Co. Feb. 14, lat. 32 lon. 75 spoke bark Joseph Maxwell, of and for Philadelphia.

Schr. James H. Stroup, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Foster, Cardenas Feb. 10, with sugar and molasses to master. Sld in co with schr. Geo. Harris for New-York.

Schr. Mary Clinton Bowman, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar &c., to master. Has experienced heavy weather, split sails, stove boat, broke foregaft, &c.

Schr. Mazeppa, (of Southport,) Davis, Port Maria, Jam., Jan. 5, with pimento and fustic to Henry De Cordova & Co. Left no Am vessels.

Schr James I. Day, Sparrow, New-Orleans 13 ds., with molasses to master. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Schr. Lightning, Daniels, Rio Grande Dec. 17, via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with bone ash to Behrens & Wolff.

Schr R. W. Brown, Gasmow, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr Francis Edwards, Swain, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to B. Blossom & Son

Schr. Mary R. Hudson, Hudson, Mobile 14 ds., with cotton &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Boyd, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr R. G. Whildin, Neal, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Watson & Mears.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Scott, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co,

Schr. Alice Lea, Corson, Key West 10 ds., with mahogany to Benner & Deake.

Schr Muskingum, Higgins, Wilmington 3 ds., with cotton, &c. to master.

Schr. Robert J. Mercer, Robinson, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. G. W. Glover, Tilton, Norfolk 3 ds., with corn to Hardy & Bros.

Schr Water Witch, Hull, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. Hannah Martin, Slaght, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Wright, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Neptune, McGee, Philadelphia 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Allan Downing, Rice, Philadelphia 2 ds., coal.

BELOW—3 brigs.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W.

Sailed.

Ship Fidelia, for Liverpool Barks Abbyla, for Southampton; Crimea, (Br.,) for Liverpool; James Cook, for Havana.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Arr. barks Ocean Bride, and Leroy, from Messina; Money Nick, from New-Orleans; brig Walter Howes, from Palermo; schr. Henry Horton, from Remedios.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 18.—Arr. schr. W. Hunter, Baker from Savannah: Maggie Bell, Gilkey, from Norfolk.

NEWPORT, Feb. 17.—Arr. schrs. Sarah A. Hammond, Paine, from Philadelphia, for Boston: John Ree, Hammond from Wilmington N. C., for Boston.

Feb. 18.—Arr. bark Warren Hallett, Hallett, Zanzibar, via St. Helena Jan. 1, for Providence; Captain sick, and left at St. Helena; bark Storm King, Millett, Zanzibar, for Salem.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. ship Circe, Smith, hence for Liverpool, and returning leaky, was spoken off Fire Island yesterday morning by steamtug Thomas Freeborn, and refused the assistance of the tug, without the consent of her consignee. She had then seven feet of water in the wells, and could just keep afloat at that, with both pumps going.

The bark Maury, from Amoy Nov. 14, is ashore at New-Inlet. At 9:20 A. M., she made no water, and lies easy. A steamtug, with wrecking schr. Norma, has gone to her assistance, in charge of Capt. Merritt, Underwriters' Agent

LONDON, Feb. 2.—About 1,800 bales of cotton have been saved from the wreck of ship Golden Star, ashore near Bag and Bon. The cotton saved from ship Gottenburg, wrecked on Goodwin, is in very good order. The ship L. O'Brien is discharging her cargo in very bad order. The ship Dutchland is also discharging her cargo in bad condition. The cargo of ship Margaret Evans is nearly all damaged. The cargo of the Victoria Reed, from Philadelphia, is very much damaged. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The clipper ship Fearless, Capt. Thomas A. Holt is receiving cargo for San Francisco, to sail, from Pier No. 11 East River, on the 27th inst., in Coleman's Line.

Spoken, &c.

Quincy—bark, of Boston, Linnekin, from Matanzas for Valparaiso, Jan. 9, lat. 28 S., lon. 38, 52 ds. out.

S. Curling—ship, from Callao for Hampton Roads, Jan. 3, lat 37 S., lon. 34 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel, Feb. 2, schrs. Susan Hall, Kilborn, from Boston arr. Jan. 25, disch'g.; Abby Bradford, Freeman, from Boston arr Jan. 27, disch'g; Wells, (of Greenport,) Wells, for New-York, ldg.

At Miragoane, Feb 1, schr. Charles Allstrum, Quinn, for Boston in 6 ds.; brig Isabel Buermann, Tamss, for New-York in 8 ds.

For the President and People.

HAVE CURED MILLIONS OF HEADACHES AND NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, &c.

EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR THE AGED, THE ADULT OR THE CHILD.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS have already secured a HIGH CHARACTER as a SAFE and EFFICIENT PURGATIVE. They, in fact, have their curative qualities which continue to relieve the blood of impurities, as long as any remains.

For COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, DYSPEPSIA, COLICS, COSTIVENESS, NERVOUS and SICK HEADACHES, SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH; and as an anti bilious medicine they are unrivaled. The sick however affected, should at once procure this admirable medicine.

Sold, both coated and plain, with ample directions, at the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 CANAL-ST.,
No. 4 UNION-SQUARE,
AND BURNTON'S, No. 296 BOWERY.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' water-proof MULTIPEDAL TRUSS is believed to be unequaled, and well worthy the careful notice of all interested parties. The Doctor has new appliances also for VARICOCELE and ENLARGED VEINS, which commend themselves to universal favor.

OFFICE No. 2 BARCLAY-STREET.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Giffords's Homœopathic Specific Remedies are used with great success. The list comprises remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

LOCKWOOD—BUCK.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 7, by Rev Valentine Buck, ABRAHAM L. LOCKWOOD, of Kingston, to EMMA W. BUCK, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

VAN HOLLAND—CUSHING.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, by Rev Thomas J. Sawyer, D. D., Mr. CHARLES VAN HOLLAND to Miss ANN CUSHING.

DIED.

STYLES.—In this City on Monday morning, Feb. 18, suddenly, ELIZABETH, widow of Isaac Styles.

Her remains will be interred at Eastchester, from her late residence, No. 6 St. Timothy's-place on Wednesday, at 9 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

MACKENZIE.—In this City, of diphtheria, JESSIE, youngest child of John and Margaret Mackenzie, aged 2 years, 5 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 130 East 40th-st.

FREEMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 18, HARRY MOLTEN, only child of Wm. S. and Sarah Freeman, aged 2 years, 5 months and 7 days.

Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Robert Freeman, No. 327 West 12th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SNIFFEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb 17, after a lingering illness, MARY ANN, relict of the late John Sniffen, aged 84 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Allen M. Sniffen Esq., are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock from the residence of her grandson, Robert H. Boyd, No. 104 East 15th-st.

RIKER.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 17, JENNET RIKER, relict of the late Richard Riker, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, foot of 74th-st., East River, on Thursday, Feb. 21, at 1 P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Union-square Monument, from 11½ to 12 o'clock on that day.

SILBERHORN.—In this City on Monday morning, Feb. 18 at 4½ o'clock, JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Henry and Mary Silberhorn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) 19th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 92 Christie-st.

JEFFERSON.—In this City, on Monday, Feb 18, after a short illness MARGARET C., wife of Joseph Jefferson, in the 29th year of her age.

MERRITT.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 16, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH MERRITT, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 17 West 10th-st.

"To live for her was Christ, to die was gain."

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

WALDO.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 16, SAMUEL L. WALDO, Artist, in the 78th year of his age, and for the last 53 years a resident of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the New-Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 17, after a brief illness, CATHARINE MARIA V. B., infant daughter of Catharine Ann Van Buren Post and Capt. A. W. Adams, aged 6 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grand parents, No. 177 Pavonia-av., Jersey City, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Jersey City papers please copy.

MURRAY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 18, of congestion of the brain, MARTHA ESTHER, only daughter of Jacob B. and Martha H. Murray, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 11 Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

BERGEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 16, PHEBE A. MAGAW, wife of Peter G. Bergen, in her 39th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the North Reformed Dutch Church, Gowanus, 3d-av., near 21st-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Feb. 19, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MOSHER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 18, ISABELLA MOSHER, formerly of Paterson, N. J., in the 53d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her brothers-in-law, C. M. Livingston and A. R. Turner, are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 244 Schermerhorn-st., on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 17, HENRY ALLEN, son of the late Hon. John Allen

His remains will be taken to Rochester for interment.

STIMSON.—In Brooklyn E. D., on Sunday, Feb. 17, EDWARD A., eldest son of Sanford J. and Lucinda Stimson, in the 18th year of his age

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 138 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Tuesday,) 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 14, Rev. N. WHITE, of New-York East Conference, aged 74 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family, and the clergy in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, Feb. 20, from Carlton-av. M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

HARRINGTON.—In Westchester, on Saturday, Feb. 16, THOMAS B. HARRINGTON, Esq., aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at St. Peter's Church, in Westchester, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation. Leaving New-York by the 3d-av. cars, they will find carriages in waiting at Harlem Bridge at 9 o'clock.

LAIMBEER.—At Amsterdam, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 16, after a severe illness, THOMAZINE, wife of Wm. Laimbeer, Sr., aged 64 years.

The remains will be interred in the family burial ground, in the village of Amsterdam, on Tuesday next

☞ London papers please copy.

POST.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 17, after a severe illness, at his residence, WILLIAM G. POST, Esq., aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his brothers-in-law, Cornelius and Magnus Traphagen, Isaac C. Gelaplaine and Christian B. Morrison, Esqrs., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 177 Pavonia-av., Jersey City N. J.

LANGDON.—At his country residence near Kensico, on Saturday, Feb. 16, suddenly, EDWARD LANGDON, merchant, of this City, aged 54 years and 8 months

Notice of the funeral will be given in evening papers of Tuesday.

BRUSH.—In Southeast, Putnam County, on Sunday, Feb. 17, in the triumph of Christian faith, after years of patient suffering, HARRIET MARVIN, wife of Jesse Brush, in the 67th year of her age.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord"

WODELL.—In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 18, SILAS WODELL, aged 35 years.

LEWIS.—In Cherry Valley, N. Y. on Thursday Feb 7, of consumption, which he bore with Christian fortitude, JAY SEBER LEWIS, aged 30 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 133, Feb. 18, 1861.

47, 51, 67, 73, 62, 57, 8, 56, 55, 59, 34, 6, 21.

Class No. 134, Feb. 18, 1861.

32, 62, 16, 68, 76, 53, 44, 21, 27, 28, 75, 36, 18, 2.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 18, 1861.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

FROSTED FEET AND CHILBLAINS.

Use that certain remedy, BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Sold by Guion, corner of Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway, and other Druggists. Dépôt, No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE FROM THE NEW-YORK CITY COMMITTEE.

WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman.	J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.	
Chas H. Marshall,	Seth B. Hunt,	R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum,	G. C. Bronson,	Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord,	Daniel Drew,	J. S. Wadsworth.

It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public attention the fact that over 40,000 of our fellow-citizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving. We have the evidence from all sources—from Gen. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Territorial Relief Committee, from the columns of nearly every newspaper there of all shades of politics—from our own reliable agent who has just returned. There is no doubt of the misery—terrible, wide spread, destructive.

We have evidence that whole families have already died of starvation; and that thousands more must lie down discouraged and die of want and diseases consequent upon it, unless prompt and thorough relief is at once supplied. Congress is now attempting to sustain the starving Indians, but our 40,000 fellow countrymen—men, women and children—can neither get away from the desolation, nor borrow, nor beg. Their only dependence is upon us who have never known hunger.

THEY MUST BE SUSTAINED. Will you help us to help them?

To assure you that whatever you do will reach them, we state that in every destitute township is a Relief Committee—these are all represented by the Territorial Committee as follows:

TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.

S. C. POMEROY, Atchison; W. W. GUTHRIE, Brown County; J. L. MCDOWELL, Leavenworth; Rev. C. REYNOLDS, Lawrence; Rev. L. BODWELL, Topeka; Dr. S. AYERS, Linn County; F. N. BLAKE, Junction City; C. B. LINES, Wabaunsee; F. B. BAKER, Centralia; Rev. WM. BISHOP, Salina; Judge A. SPAULDING, Jefferson County; J. C. BURNETT, Bourbon County; J. C. LAMBDIN, Butler County; GEO. M. RUSSEL, Wyandott.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. C. POMEROY, Chairman; J. L. MCDOWELL, Rev. C. REYNOLDS, Rev. L. BODWELL, F. P. BAKER.

S. C. POMEROY, Corresponding Secretary.

G. H. FAIRCHILD, Treasurer.

Gen. Pomeroy is Chairman, and at Atchison devotes his whole time and energy, with assistants, to the receipt and distribution of all contributions of food and clothing, all of which are delivered upon requisitions of town Committees, and are distributed through them. This organization is prompt, thorough and effective, and we advise the sending of supplies through it. Money and clothing are needed from us; food can be got in the West.

The names of our Committee appear at the head of this appeal, and we hope will be sufficient to induce coöperation. Our Treasurer is JOHN E. WILLIAMS, *President of the Metropolitan Bank*, New-York City. All money sent to him will be applied to the payment of Gen. Pomeroy's drafts, on account of freights and sacks. We appeal to you all, by every dictate of humanity, of honor and of public good, to unite with us in alleviating this great calamity. There is no time to be lost.

FIRST—We ask individuals, everywhere, to contribute at once and to urge it upon their friends and neighbors.

SECOND—We appeal to all churches, and organized bodies to act promptly, generously and efficiently.

THIRD—We urge upon every Governor of every State immediately to bring this matter to the attention of their Legislatures and people. Our last statistics show that nearly $200,000 is needed within the coming fortnight, to supply this people with seed for Spring planting. It can only be furnished by State action. Every consideration of interest, also, demands that this new State should be enabled to become self-sustaining, productive, and eventually rich—thus to fulfill her destiny, and to help others as we are now helping her.

We ask, therefore, every Legislature to do as they would have others do to them in like distress, and at once to grant ample supplies.

All money sent to our Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, will be gratefully acknowledged and effectively used.

All Clothing should be sent to "GEN. POMEROY, Atchison, Kansas," and freight should be prepaid.

A BARGAIN.—PRICE $160.—A MAGNIFICENT rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, original price $325; also several rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, for half price, to close the estate of the firm of Cooper & Atherton, by order of Judge Leonard, Supreme Court. Apply at No. 358 Bowery. JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S

ROMANCE OF THE HIGHWAY:

NIGHTSHADE;

OR,

THE MASKED ROBBER OF HOUNSLOW HEATH,

A TALE OF THE ROAD,

IS NOW READY IN

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

ONLY FOUR CENTS.

A SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.

A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.

I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing-House-Square.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE CAN NOW BE RADICALLY CURED by the use of WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.

This Truss is made upon a NEW PRINCIPLE, entirely different from all others. It produces a combined INWARD and UPWARD action. EASY, SMALL, CLEAN and SURE TO HOLD and CURE. Send for a pamphlet. GREGORY & CO., sole proprietors, No. 25 Bond-st., wholesale and retail. SUPPORTERS on the SAME PRINCIPLE; also, improved BRACE SUSPENDER for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

WHERE IS THE GREAT AND GENIAL WHITNEY? At BROWN'S, No. 13 Broad-st.

Where is Decker, the great Prince of Oystermen? At BROWN'S, No. 13 Broad-st., opposite the Bonded Warehouses.

Where is Geigan, the great Parisian caterer? At BROWN'S, No. 13 Broad-st., opposite the Bonded Warehouses.

Where is BROWN'S New French Restaurant and Lunch Rooms? No. 13 Broad-st., opposite the Bonded Warehouses.

Where do you get the finest Oysters in the City? At BROWN'S, No. 13 Broad-st., opposite the Bonded Warehouses. Why do you go to BROWN'S, No. 13 Broad-st., opposite the Bonded Warehouses? Because you get the articles served up by the best men. What other reason? Because you get everything you ask for, and more too. Why is BROWN'S the most reasonable place in America? Because if you are not satisfied with your orders, your money will be refunded.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation, is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all Consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs and Throat.

Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. MILHAU, No. 183 and 193 Broadway, New-York, and by COLEMAN & ROGERS, No. 173 Baltimore-st., Baltimore; in Philadelphia, by T. W. DYOTT & SONS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and plain sewer, willing and obliging, and has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN American young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing and embroideries or take care of children; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN of good abilitie wishes a situation either to do chamberwork and waiting or take care of children and do plain sewing, or sewing and chamberwork; the best of City reference can be given, and can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; or as plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 148 Hammond-st., third story, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewer; the very best references given. Apply at the Dry-goods store of W. G. Campbell, No. 178 3d-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 32d-st., and has good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine laundress; is a person of neatness and experience. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation as chambermaid, or as nurse and to do plain sewing, by a respectable American Protestant young woman; has the best of references. Call at No. 169 West 25th-st., 1st floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; recommendation. Call at No. 148 Hammond-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and laundress; understands her business, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 427 3d av., near 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can assist in the care of children; best of City reference given. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 124 East 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID—WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Welsh girls, one as chambermaid, and will assist in washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; thoroughly understand their business, with the best of City references. Call at No. 220 7th av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as good cook; is experienced in cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, desserts, pastries, games, and a good bread baker. Good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as first-rate cook and good baker; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 244 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has lived two years in her last place; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 9th-av., entrance on 16th-st., side door.

AS COOK.—A LADY THAT IS BREAKING UP house is desirous of getting her cook a situation. She understands soups, meat, game and pastry and any kind of dessert. Can be seen for 2 days at her present employer's, No. 96 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable young woman; perfectly understands French and English cooking, soups, pastry and jellies; best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 5.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all it branches; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 6th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, Room No. 15.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best of City reference from her employers. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands English and American cooking; will take full charge of the kitchen; best of City reference given. Call at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Call, or address, for two days, No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by an experienced and trustworthy woman, in a private family. City reference can be had. Please call or address COOK, No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., and first door of second flight of stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker; wages, $10. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; will assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Good reference. Call at No. 96 West 29th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN who is willing and able to work, a situation as good plain cook, or would take a laundress' place, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED IN City or country by a well-recommended girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker; first-rate laundress. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook; is a good plain cook; will assist with the washing if required; has six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good plain cook or laundress; City reference, if required. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a respectable young girl; is willing to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; have no objection to do the work of a small family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 197 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a steady, smart, capable servant girl, that is highly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either the above capacities, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as cook, and also to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Inquire at No. 40 West 13th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, well-disposed woman, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style; has no objection to assist in washing; wages very moderate in a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS ASSISTANT DRESSMAKER.—AN ASSISTANT dressmaker, who is accustomed to work in private families by the day, wishes a few engagements. Can cut and fit children's dresses; is fully capable of doing all kinds of family sewing. Address No. 194 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A VERY SUPERIOR young woman wishes a situation in City or country as general servant; can cook, bake and wash and iron well; is very obliging and fond of children; has no followers; would like to do the whole work of the house. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by an American lady as housekeeper for a family; she is fully competent to take charge; superior references given; country preferred. Address SUSAN, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED AS laundress by a competent woman who thoroughly understands her business, and can do fluting, &c. She can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Can be seen until suited at No. 214½ West 25th-st. None but gentlemen's families need apply.

AS LAUNDRESS OR PLAIN COOK.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as laundress or plain cook; understands both situations perfectly; has City reference. Address, 2d floor, back room, house No. 209 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR PLAIN COOK.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as laundress or good plain cook, and wash and iron in a small private family; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 48 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, and would like to travel; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 263 East 17th-st., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse; can take the whole management of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a competent person; is capable of taking the full charge of an infant from its birth; is an excellent seamstress; has an excellent recommendation from her last employer. Call or address, No. 196 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Scotch woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would like a baby from the monthly nurse; would go to Europe or elsewhere. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 391 5th-av, second door from 39th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as wet nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; has a good breast of milk. Can be seen at No. 192 East 25th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with a fine breast of milk, wants a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen in her present situation, north-east corner of Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as children's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to do chamberwork. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 189 East 12th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A smart, intelligent girl, a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is a good plain sewer; also understands taking the charge of a baby. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the back basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 40 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sew; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 361 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 67 West 27th-st., basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, and is a nice embroiderer. Apply at No. 329 East 9th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can cut and fit, and also understands waiting on table; will be found obliging and competent; can produce good reference. Can be seen at Miss Ennever's fancy store, No. 290½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 286 East 9th-st. Has the best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day or week to sew, for a week or two; can make ladies and children's dresses; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; operates on a sewing-machine; best of reference. Apply at No. 49 West 36th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family to sew, take charge of misses, and give instruction in the French language. Apply at her present employer's, No. 56 9th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a genteel girl with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as family seamstress; makes children's clothes, is quick at the needle; makes shirts in style; wages $7 to $8. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

SIX COOKS, WHO HAVE BEEN FROM three to nine years in their last places, want situations; also, 3 nice American chambermaids and waiters, 4 English and Scotch nurses, seamstresses and general workers; superior Irish seam tresses, waitresses, &c. Over 60 excellent servants, the best in the City. No. 294 4th av., Select Agency. D. ELMORE.

GOOD SERVANTS AND PLENTY OF THEM, including French and German, with City reference, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor place, a few doors east of Broadway, formerly Bible-house. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

TO MERCHANTS.—A YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD education, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a first-class store as saleswoman, and would be willing to come a short time to learn, without salary; satisfactory references given. Address Miss E. Y., Station C, Post-office.

GOOD SERVANTS—WHITE OR COLORED— can be procured at Weir's Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as bookkeeper by a competent man, with satisfactory reference. Address L., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has lived in the above capacity for many years in this City; can produce the most undoubted character for capability, sobriety and honesty, from all whom he has lived with; also for being quick, willing and obliging. Address A. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to procure a situation; he is a man possessed of the first capability; he is an excellent trainer of horses, both of saddle and harness, and I must say it will not be an easy task to find a man who knows so much about the horse and his treatment as he does. Address N. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, a first-class man that has lived in some first-class familes in Europe as well as in New-York, and has the best of City reference; no objection to town or country. Address G. C. W., No. 89 6th-av., third floor, back room, or Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, can give the best of City reference as to capability, &c.; wages not so much an object as a good situation. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days, at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, aged 30 (English); has had 16 years' experience; wages not so much an object as a respectable situation; the best of City reference. Address G. B., or apply at No. 30 West Houston-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a Scotch Protestant young man; is an excellent driver; understands the care of horses and harness; is also a good plain gardener; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to any part of the country; understands the care of horses, and is willing to assist in a garden; has the best of City and country reference. Address G. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener by an Englishman, (single;) understands his business; is a careful driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store, or a note addressed to P. F., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; understands his business; can take care of a vegetable or flower garden; the best of reference given as to honesty and sobriety. Address A. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable married man; has no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the care of a vegetable garden; is a good groom and careful driver; can produce two years' reference from his last employer. Address, this week, J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A PROTESTANT young man, with reference, wants a situation in City or country; is a good driver and excellent groom; is also a good plain gardener; will make himself useful; is honest, sober and active. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted by a married man, where he can get a house; family small; can produce first-rate reference; would take charge of a small farm. Address P. K., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, by a married man, as coachman or gardener; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as above, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver, and can take good care of horses; has lived with the best of families in Europe; has the best of reference; will make himself generally useful. Address M. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable married man, a situation as coachman and groom; one who has had long experience in the business, and can give the best of references as to his honesty, sobriety and industry; is a good careful driver, and is willing to make himself useful in every way. Address A. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN ACTIVE and respectable young man wishes a situation as above; is a careful driver and a good groom; would be willing to assist in the garden, and make himself useful in every respect. Can produce two excellent references from last employers. Address J. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man, as first-class coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; is willing to make himself useful; can give good City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 141, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman, by a single man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; is willing to be useful to his employer; no objection to the country; can give City reference. Address W. K., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, as coachman and groom, by a young single man who understands his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address G. W. E., Box 220 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MARRIED SCOTCHman wants a situation as farmer; can give good references as to character and ability, from his last employer. Apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., A. B. C.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—A SCOTCHman wants a situation as farmer or plain vegetable gardener; good reference given. Apply, this week, at A. REID'S seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENER.—WANTED, by a sober German, a situation as first-class gardener; understands gardening in all its branches; he is perfectly competent to take charge of a first-class residence, and understands also the management of horses and cattle; good references given from well-known gentlemen in the City. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, or to Mr. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man, as gardener; understands all branches of farming; has nine years' experience of the business; can produce the best of reference. Address J. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or No. 715 8th-av, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as practical gardener by a man who perfectly understands his business in all its various branches, greenhouse grapery, flower and vegetable gardening, all kinds of vegetable forcing, the laying out of new places; has the best of City references for ability and character. Address to J. M., at Professor Mapes' seed-store, Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st., shall be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a gardener, with a practical knowledge of the culture, pruning, propagation of fruit trees, grape vines, flowering plants and all kinds of vegetables, pleasure-grounds, lawn roads, and ornamental planting promptly attended to with neatness; has the best of City reference. Apply or address F. D., at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, with a small family; has good references from his last employers; would be willing to take the entire charge of a small place, for farming and stock. Address J. M., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., which will be promptly attended to; or can be seen at Mr. Bridgeman's store, corner Broadway and 18th-st., in the afternoon, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by one who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability; has had charge of good places for over twenty years in the State of New-York; is not afraid to work, which his testimonials will show. Address P. B. G., No. 15 John-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED; UNderstands greenhouse, grapery, and forcing plants, general gardening and care of a gentleman's place and farm; the best of reference, for six years, from his late employers. Can be seen at Mr. Smith's Seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for this week; or a note addressed G., Gardener, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by one who understands perfectly the forcing of grapes, vegetables and all that pertains to the tasteful adornment of a country seat; none but those having, or intending to have glass, need answer. Address GARDENER, care of Chas. V. Mapes, No. 126 Nassau-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, a Scotchman; has a practical knowledge of his business in all its various departments; can give the best of references. Address X. Y., or apply at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by an experienced German gardener, (married,) who is familiar with the care of horses, and also understands farming in general. City reference. Address G. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman by a single man; understands his business in both capacities thoroughly; has the very best of City references for capability and character; has lived in first-class families, to whom he can refer, at present in the City. Any communication addressed to C. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, shall be attended to.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman by a man who understands his business and laying out of new places and gardening generally; has had 14 years' experience in this country; can be highly recommended from his employers. Can be seen by addressing a note to M. D., North Orange Post-office, N. J., all this week.

AS USEFUL SERVANT.—A STEADY MAN, with wife and four small children, natives of this City, will be forever grateful for any kind of employment, even on low wages; his family are in a destitute condition; please assist them in some way; good reference. Address SYMPATHY, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active, competent and trustworthy man, who perfectly understands his business; no objection to go out of the City; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 811 Broadway, in the grocery store, between 11th and 12th sts.; or address E. P. B., for three days; will be promptly attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and reliable man, who can give five years' City references, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended. Notes addressed to S. C., No. 715 Broadway, shall receive immediate answers. No objection to the country.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City reference. Address F. W., No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., at Corning's grocery-store.

A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED RESPECTable single man wishes employment in a store, dry goods or hardware; would go as porter or any such like where he could make a living; is not afraid of hard work; would be found everything required; can come well recommended. Any attention to this will be thankfully attended to. Address for one week J. W. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE WANT SITUATIONS—The man as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly; the woman as plain cook or laundress; just disengaged at present, and can give good city reference; country preferred. Address M. H. R., No. 214 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

A MAN AND WIFE (ENGLISH PROTESTANTS) desire situations in City or country—latter preferred; the man is a good gardener and an excellent hostler; willing to be generally useful. The woman is thoroughly competent to fill a good place in any capacity; can manage milk and butter. Apply at 378 6th-av.

TO HOSIERY AND DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as porter or packer; has good City reference from his last employer, with whom he has been nine years. Address J. M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A LAD OF 14 TO 16 YEARS of age, in a wholesale hardware store, for out-door and office duties. He must write a good hand and be accurate at figures, bring good reference and reside with his parents. Address R. M. B. & CO., Box No. 172 at this office.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A respectable middle-aged woman, who can be recommended as a good cook. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer. One with a good recommendation from her last place, may apply at No 185 Dean-st., Brooklyn, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a single man, a Protestant, having experience as a farmer as well as gardener, and fully competent as foreman on a gentleman's place of 100 acres, including a small greenhouse. Address, for one week, with references and particulars as to experience, &c., Box No. 1,196 Post-office.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT laundress, one thoroughly competent, and with good recommendations. Apply at No. 25 Washington-square, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A PORTER.—WANTED, IN A BROADWAY RETAIL store, a young man as porter; one who has had experience as such would be preferred. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 328 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS WISH to rent, from May 1, a second floor and basement in a house with one other family, situated between 14th and 34th sts., 4th and 6th avs., at a rent not exceeding $20 a month; gas, bath-room and water closet indispensable; satisfactory reference will be given. Address W. L., Station E., Post-office.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HIGH BASEMENT house, with all the modern conveniences and good yard, above 4th-st., and between 2d and 9th avs. Rent not to exceed $600. Address, stating location, &c., T. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A HANDSOME DWELLing-house, on a full lot, in a genteel, pleasant section of the City, not distant from the principal avenues. Must be well built. Address, stating lowest price to a cash purchaser, Box No. 2,475 New York Post-office.

WANTED TO LEASE—SOME FIRST-CLASS tenement houses, for respectable families for which a fair rent and the best City reference will be given. Apply to, or address MICHAEL BURKE, No. 181 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH IMmediate possession; it must be below 36th-st., near 5th-av. or Madison-av. Address, personally or by letter, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a highly genteel office business, fully established, now making money, and can be largely increased. Will be associated with an unexceptional and responsible party. Address NASSAU, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BROADWAY BILLIARD AND BOWLING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Two rooms, 50 by 100 feet, to let. The concern may be made to do a first-rate business. Terms accommodating. Apply at No. 627 Broadway near Bleecker-st., up stairs.

$6.000.—WANTED, A PARTNER (SPECIAL or general) with this amount, to join a person having same amount, in a lucrative manufacturing business, in the City, which is all done for cash. Address Box No. 198 Brooklyn Post-office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE ON LIBERAL terms, in a desirable location. Address Box No. 198 Brooklyn Post-office.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial extra super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade; White wove and laid, light buff dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office, cut, from 75 cents upwards Government, cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 44TH-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av.; rent $100 a month; possession given before the 1st of May if required. Address A., Box No. 1,768 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, THE FIRST-class furnished house No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

A WOMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN THE washing of families or gentlemen; can do all kinds of washing, ironing and fluting. Apply at No. 189 West 25th-st., New-York, in the rear.

WASHING AND IRONING WANTED—BY one who thoroughly understands it. Apply at No. 2 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th-av.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 by 95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with Granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22 by 75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BASEMENT FIRST-class house, with coach entrance and coach-house on rear, No. 1,160 Broadway. This is one of the best houses for a physician, or any one who wants a house and stable connected together in the City, built by the present owner for his own use. It would be altered into a store if required, for a first-class tenant. Also, two small three story brick houses on 31st-st., near 6th-av. Also, to let, at Carmanville, some very handsome houses, well situated for small and large families. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway, or at his office in Carmanville.

TO LEASE.—SUPERIOR ROOMS IN THE NEW five-story buildings, Nos. 42 to 50 Greene-st., one block from Canal-st. and Broadway; location the most central; buildings are lighted on all sides; heated by steam; steam hoist and every accommodation; also, extensive fire-proof vaults; insurance is one per cent. Parties wanting very superior lofts or rooms, at a low rent, are invited to call early. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

MOFFAT BUILDING, NO. 335 BROADWAY.—To let, from 1st of May next, Rooms Nos 1, 2 and 3, in the Moffat Building, corner of Broadway and Worth-st. These spacious and elegant rooms are 25 feet on Broadway, by 80 feet on Worth-st. They form a splendid suite and are admirably adapted for insurance or Banking purposes or for any light mercantile business to which handsome show-room and plenty of light is an object. Apply to W. B. MOFFAT, on the premises, Room No. 8.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, four stories, with basement, under-cellar, and all modern improvements, for a private family only, at No. 49 West 19th-st. Large dwelling-house, suitable for a genteel family, four stories, basement, under-cellar, water and gas, No. 70 Irving-place, below 19th-st. Inquire of DANIEL LORD, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange, or ABNER L. ELY, No. 33 Pine-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City a four-story English basement house, 13 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

ADVANTAGEOUS LEASE—TWO TERMS, 21 years each. The lot No. 820 Broadway, next to 12th-st. The building can be 108 feet by 25 inside, both sides party walls. Rent $4,000 first term; valuation second, or building paid for. See BASSFORD, No. 149 Fulton-st., or No. 8 Ann-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE LOW, TO GOOD TENANTS.—Several first-class and very desirable houses; rent from $500 to $1,500 per annum; from 12th-st. to 47th-st. and between Lexington and 8th-avs. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 216 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Has an extension room 17 by 25 feet, and all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock. N. B.—Will not be rented for school or boarding house.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 36 WEST FORTY-sixth-st., near 5th-av., a new and complete four-story brown-stone house in perfect order, and with immediate possession.

A. P. MAN,
No. 64 Wall-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST CLASS HOTEL, Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House; possession first of May next. For further particulars, apply to

HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLing-house, No. 22 Market-st. Rent low, and nearly all taken in board. To a good tenant favorable terms will be given. Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO. No. 12 Chambers-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—OFFICES IN JAUNCEY-COURT, WALL-st., on first and second floors, in suites of two and four rooms, as may be desired. Separate entrances. Apply at Office of ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

OFFICES TO LET.—OFFICES ON FIRST floor, in rear, of building No. 60 Wall-st., suitable for a broker. Also, front basement of same building, for an Insurance Company. Apply to the janitor in the building.

TO LET.—THE LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED FIFTH-story loft at No. 32 Beekman-st., with or without steam power; rent low. Apply to ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

TO LET—OR WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN, the brown-stone house, No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st. Apply to A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 320 4TH-st., west of and near Broadway. It has all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Inquire of Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—AN OLD-ESTABlished stand on Broadway to let, possession on the 1st of March. Inquire of S. CANTRELL, 813 Broadway.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1 000 horse-power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker st

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—IN HOUSTON-ST., NEAR MACdougal. Two gentlemen can obtain a large handsome room, having gas and grate, in a house owned by the occupant, having all the modern improvements. Terms $4 50 each per week, including board, (late dinner,) gas, and fire occasionally. References exchanged. Address HOMESTEAD, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET rooms or suites of rooms on second or third floor with board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; house has every modern improvement; also, office suitable for a physician. Call at No. 412 West 23d-st. No moving in May.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL FRONT rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to Irving place. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms may be obtained by a gentleman and wife, without children, who are willing to pay a liberal price, at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM in the 2d story, or the entire 3d story, to let with board, to single gentlemen or a small family. Apply at No. 65 2d-av., one door from 4th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW RESPECTABLE YOUNG men can be accommodated with good board in a small, private family, at No. 31 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms, (furnished or not,) at No. 127 Clinton-st., two doors from Pacific. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with a front room on second floor, neatly furnished, with board, at No. 221 State-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let with board, at No. 99 Clinton-st., opposite Schermerhorn-st. Convenient to South or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner Willow-st., (fronting on Willow—entrance at the side on Cranberry,) one block from Columbia-st., and convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET.—A gentleman who would be disposed to pay liberally for a handsome parlor and bedroom, without any meals, in a private family, in the immediate vicinity of Union-square, will address WM. BREWEN, St. Nicholas Hotel.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—THREE very fine large rooms, two of which are on the first floor, (one a front parlor, and the second a large extension,) and one large third-story front room; house is first-class; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address F. S., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—THREE GENTLEMEN DEsire board in a nice private family, in Brooklyn, not far from Montague ferry; table must be good, and terms moderate. Address, stating terms, G., Box No. 858 New-York Post-office.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in a private family in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

A ROOM, WITH BREAKFAST, WANTED—In Brooklyn, by a single gentleman, in a private family, where there are no boarders. Address J. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM HAVing bath, hot and cold water connecting, and pleasantly located, at No. 25 Concord-st.; suitable for two single gentlemen.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—PARTIES WISHING A convenient and pleasant suite of rooms, with good board, in a convenient location, can be suited, if applied for soon, at No. 38 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO BE LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A bedroom, on the second story, with gas and use of bath, at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

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At 6 o'clock; Sundays at 5.
If you wish for a good dinner at 75c.,
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PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDItion to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.

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WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—A very elegant and superior four-story and basement, brown-stone house, near 9th-av., 20x44x99, built in the best possible manner; has every merit and attraction which a rational and genteel family can desire, and is exceedingly cheap at $9,000. Also a few desirable houses in other parts of this admirable street for sale on favorable terms by C. G. PRATT

No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 ft. 1½ inches by 133 ft. 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone mansion on Murray Hill, 5th-av; is furnished with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The owner would negotiate for United States Treasury Notes or Stocks at par value. None but principals need answer. Address OWNER, No. 4 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, stable and garden, &c.; pleasantly situated in the village of Dobbs' Ferry, with fine view of the Hudson; price $4 000; rent $350. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN STORM, Dobbs' Ferry, or DWIGHT BISHOP, 394 Hudson-st., New-York.

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FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW-HOUSES, BROWN-stone fronts, nearly completed, with all the modern improvements and built in the best manner; desirable location, overlooking the Park, Nos. 165 and 167 East 15th-st.; terms to suit. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR RENT FOR THREE YEARS—A small, new, corner house in South Brooklyn; contains furnace, gas, water and sewerage; has new carpets, curtains and gas-fixtures, to be sold. Possession given very soon if desired. Apply to the occupant and owner, H. W. M., Box 3,636 New-York Post-office.

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FOR SALE, AT ELIZABETHPORT—200 lots, very cheap, situate within half a mile of the deck on smooth, high ground, immediately on the railroad; very desirable for manufacturing or other improvements. Inquire of PIERCE & WADSWORTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A GENTEEL AND CONVENIENT two-story and attic house with basement, extension, gas, &c. and two lots adjoining, well stocked with apples, pears, peaches, and small fruit, on Myrtle av. railroad route. Apply at POPE'S coal office, Franklin and Myrtle avs., East Brooklyn. C. VAN BEUREN.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 23 BREVOORT-PLACE, (10th-st.,) between Broadway and University-place, 4-story, 24½x65 feet; in good order; all improvements. Apply to JOHN R. WILLIS,

No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment, brick houses with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb, or adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front house No. 54 St Mark's-place; built by days' work, in the most substantial manner; it contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, apply, from 12 to 1 o'clock, on the premises.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial well-built house on the south side of 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has double extension on first and second floors, with all the modern improvements. Apply to D. DEMAREST, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE front houses on 45th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements. Also, a house on 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, 45th-st. Terms easy.

3 MODERN-BUILT HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Containing 11 and 12 rooms each, in South Orange, on Morris and Essex R. R. Inquire of F. L. B. MAYHEW, 120 Maiden-lane, or D. F. Ball, S. Orange.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 47 WILlow-st., corner of Orange-st, Brooklyn; will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to WM. WRIGHT, No. 4 Gold-st., New-York.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his residence at Yonkers, situated on Palisade-av., on very high ground, and commanding a beautiful view of the river from Yonkers to Staten Island. The house contains some 13 rooms, and is supplied with water from unfailing springs, brought in pipes a distance of 1.500 feet; has bath-room, water-closet, gas, hot and cold water to second story, stationary wash tubs, speaking tubes, furnace and every convenience. The grounds comprise about an acre and the garden is well supplied with a variety of choice fruit. There is a good brick stable on the premises, and accommodations for horses and carriages. Apply to EDWARD CROMWELL, No. 209 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYTOWN FOR SALE.—A new and nicely-finished brick Gothic house, with two acres of ground. House has a frontage on the Hudson River of 50 feet, and is 45 feet deep; contains 11 rooms finished in the most modern style, and has two cellars, and situated on high grounds, commands the most extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson River and Tappan Bay in Tarrytown. Price only $7,500, $4,000 or more may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JAMES A. REQUA, No. 16 Beekman-st., second floor, or Box No. 451 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Rye and Mamaroneck depôts of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stocks, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER K. CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON River, two miles below Poughkeepsie, 68 acres of land, extending from the Post road to the river, adjoining the residence of Prof. Morse, and formerly part of the estate of Henry Livingston, deceased. For the formation of an elegant country seat, with extensive and ornamental grounds, the above is unsurpassed by any situation on the Hudson. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

TO LET.—STATEN ISLAND.—ONE FURNISHED large family mansion, and two unfurnished houses, at New-Brighton, containing gas, bath-rooms, waterworks, speaking tubes, and all modern conveniences; also stables, coach-houses, fine woodlands and lawns, fruit flower and kitchen gardens; situation unsurpassed, on the heights, and within five minutes of the ferry. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. K. HAMILTON, No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—DEsirably located in the Village of Astoria, less than one hour from the City and accessible at all hours. The premises consist of a good house, barn and other outbuildings, a pleasantly shaded yard, and an excellent vegetable garden. Inquire of F. MILLS, Astoria, or GOODRICH, FREEMAN & FOSTER, Nos. 56 and 58 Murray-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, IN RYE—A large, commodious, double house, with out-buildings, abundant fruits, shrubbery, &c., and four acres of land. Rent, $750. Also, a handsome cottage, with stable, &c., and two acres. Rent, $375. Both places pleasantly situated, and near the depôt. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—BY THE YEAR or for a term of years—the farm and residence of the late Henry A. Livingston, situated on the Hudson River, one mile below the City of Poughkeepsie. If required, the house, garden, &c., can be rented independent of the farm. For further particulars, apply to A. L. LIVINGSTON, No. 26 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT COTTAGE, ONE mile from the Hudson River Railroad Station, and within 20 miles of the City. Rent $150 per annum. Stable and coach-house accommodations, and pasturage at a moderate additional rent. Apply to JAMES BRITT, No. 561 6th-av., New-York

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange in part, location in Westchester County, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square; house large and new, with plenty of shade trees, and four to five acres. Apply at No. 4 Chauncey-court, at 12 o'clock. J. ODELL.

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effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, sperrmatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

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To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

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AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London, and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

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CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, OF BOSTON, WILL not practice in New-York (as proposed) until May 1. Notice will be given of location.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful villages of Canandaigua, Geneva and Vienna, and directly on the New York Central Railroad. It contains 100 acres of choice land, ten of which are well timbered. The dwellings and out-buildings are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment and the use of the sulphur-waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments; or will be exchanged for productive property in the City of New-York. Apply to SMITH & LAPHAM, Canandaigua; S. LAWRENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York; or WM. P. CARR, on the premises.

FOR SALE—UNDER JUDGMENT IN PARTITION—A farm containing about 220 acres—plow, meadow and woodland—situate in the town of Blooming Grove, in Orange County, one mile from Oxford Depôt, on New York and Erie Railroad. Said farm has two sets of farming buildings, is well watered, and is susceptible of being divided in two farms. On the same is a variety of choice fruit trees, apples, pears, peaches, &c., of the best quality. The buildings are beautifully located, and desirable as a country residence, being within two hours of New-York City. Inquire of CORTLAND S. MARVIN, near the premises, personally, or by letter addressed to him at Oxford Depôt, Orange County, N. Y. Said farm will be sold at auction, on the premises, Feb. 23, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M., by

C. H. WINFIELD, Referee.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN New Jersey, 45 miles from New-York one mile from Clarksville Depôt, and two from Princeton, in Mercer County, containing 130 acres, five acres of woodland, the balance all in a high state of cultivation: fruit in abundance; barn, carriage-house, all in perfect order. The house is handsomely situated, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country; is large, nearly new, and furnished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home.

Also, a farm containing 91 acres, near Kingston Depôt, 40 miles from New-York, with house, barn, and a large variety of fruit. Terms easy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County, N J., containing thirty-two acres, six of which are good woodland adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century; the house is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suited for a boarding-house; good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 102 Barclay-st., New-York, where a map can be seen.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City of Brooklyn; said farm contains 57 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Westchester County near Tarrytown, of 130 acres; part with river view; plenty of fruit and wood, never-failing streams and excellent soil. Good two-story cottage house and out-buildings. Apply to T. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FARMS—ONE OF 90 AND the other of near 300 acres—lying on the South, or Bay-shore Road, in the town of Islip, L. I.—unsurpassed for beauty of location and adaptation to all purposes of the farmer and gentleman. Inquire of

ARDEN SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

FARMS, COTTAGES, AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale and exchange in Orange, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, and New-Jersey. Also, neat cottages for sale or to let in Brooklyn.

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RED AND WHITE ASH COALS.—PURE RED Ash, (Peach Orchard,) genuine Lehigh and Broad Mountain, properly screened; also, Cumberland, English house Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, of the first qualities, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre and cor. Jane and West sts.

GOOD OFFICE FURNITURE WANTED—Also, small portable furnace. Address Box No. 198 Post-office, Brooklyn.

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Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

THIRD ANNUAL SALE OF THE FRENCH, FLEMISH AND AMERICAN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK on the evening of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the Gallery, No. 767 Broadway, southwest corner of 9th-st., the above beautiful collection, among which will be found C. Lefebvre's large picture of LE LABOURAGE NIVENAIS, after Rosa Bonheur, (now in the Luxembourg,) LE VOYAGE A CYTHESE, by A. Arnold, after the celebrated picture (now in the Louvre) by Watteau. Also fine originals, specimens of TH. FRERE, A. VAN BEEST, DELESSARD, MANZONI, PAUL SEIGNAC, A. VERON, LEMMONS, DIAZ, GIFFORD, RONDEL, &c. To be positively sold at auction by order of the Artists.

The above are now on free exhibition day and evening, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., and 7 P. M. till 10 P. M.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

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By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above elegant first-class household furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin damask, brocatel and reps; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, of new and exquisite designs; secretary and library bookcases carved rosewood and oak buffets, extension tables, dining-room chairs and sofas, elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes; ditto of black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and mahogany amoire a glace, pier glasses, elegant mahogany chamber, parlor and dining-room furniture.

Daniel A. Mathews & Co., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,)

At 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office:

A large and general assortment of Household Furniture, comprising rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, mirrors, curtains and cornices, rockers and easy chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets; china, glass and silverware, cutlery, &c., together with a general variety of housekeeping articles. Catalogues now ready.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, income, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad, then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

Dec. 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

Assignee's sale, by order. The stock of a first class manufacturer equal in elegance of design and finish to anything made in this country, will be sold without reserve; superb centre tables, inlaid with various kinds of woods, representing figures, &c., being richly carved; oak extension-table and leaves, 16 feet; richly carved oak buffet, with figures and flowers; oak bookcase to match; dining-room chairs; ditto superb carved rosewood etagere; ditto bureaus; marble-top and glass wash-stands in rosewood and mahogany; French walnut ditto, bedsteads, cabinets, inlaid work tables, bois de rose, &c.; oval tables, centre tables, reception tables, sewing do. &c., with other articles, all of the most elegant description and workmanship.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE ON TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of John P. Crosby, Referee:

NEW-BOWERY and MADISON-ST.—A lot of ground, with front of 52.8 on westerly side New-Bowery, and 51.3 on south side Madison-st., and about 62 feet from Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN—6 lots and frame houses Nos. 102 and 104 Front, and Nos. 45, 47, 49, 51 and 53 Adams-st., 52x102 feet. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq. Referee, of valuable IVth Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chambers-st. and James-slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

J. F. Williams, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 10½ o'clock, the balance of the stock of millinery, straw braids, straw and silk hats.

ALSO,

household furniture, consisting of several handsome wardrobes, sofas, chairs, looking-glasses, &c. at No. 414 4th-av., near 30th-st.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange the valuable house and lot No. 188 West 14th st., containing all the modern improvements; gas fixtures go with the house. Lot 22x98 feet 9 inches.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being the usual variety of desirable goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. H. Burley, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock at No. 441 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofa-beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, carpets, curtains, blankets, kitchen furniture, &c. JAMES WHITNEY, Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighth day of October, 1860.

ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
o8-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.

ISAAC B. WARD,
GEO. B. WARD, } Executors.
ja26-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja15-law6mTu*

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Trustees of Common Schools for the XXth Ward, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials, and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 38, on the north side of West 35th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., in said Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Ammon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., near Spring, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XXth Ward Schools," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of Trustees for the XXth Ward.

PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD S. STONE, } Committee.
JAMES G. DIMOND,
New-York, Feb. 7, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing and fitting up Ward School No. 3, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
JACOB C. BOGERT, } Building Committee.
JAMES W. BOOTH,

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c. &c.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 23d day of February inst., for eight millions of dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th inst., authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st of January last, and will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offer must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed on the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing condition will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasury of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, on or before the 1st day of March proximo. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on communicating such wish to this Department it will be considered.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of such deposits at the rate of six per centum. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulation of the Department.

Should any of the successful bidders request certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st July next, such certificates will be issued in sums of $1,000 each with such coupons attached thereto; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificates. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposits until the 1st day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice, will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders. JOHN A. DIX, Sec. of the Treasury.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861. }

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Transfer Agents, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office.

Respectfully yours,
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRECKINRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—The subscription books of the Breckinridge Coal and Oil Company are now open, at the office of the Company, Room No. 5 Trinity Building, New York. Ninety per cent. of the subscription may be paid either in the bonds or reduced stock of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company. Ten per cent. must be paid in cash. The books will remain open until the 20th February, 1861. By order of the Directors.

G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 65 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861. }

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next annual election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 65 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,147. Value of real and personal estate, $16 158 898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next.—Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PHILOT RUGGLES, Receiver.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 69 William st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for Eleven Directors of this Bank, for one year, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, the 4th day of March next; also for Inspectors of Election. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK Feb 2 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 19th inst. between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1861. }

FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New York will receive their Dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s 1d to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the 22d day of February instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank. In Utica at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861. }

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb 7, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK, Feb 5 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

A TOW-BOAT WANTED—TO PURCHASE, suitable for general towing purposes. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 1363 Post-office, New-York, giving name of boat, dimensions, power, &c.; also lowest cash price.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 19, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House, to hear the final report of the Committee on the celebration of Washington's Birthday. By order,

I. M. PHYFE, Adjt. A. DALLY, Col.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,012,865 20
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,292 65	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 60	$1,539,575 75
		$7,553,430 95
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	33,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,687 71	
Annuities	12,154 98	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 63	
Commissions	53,640 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	3,995 59	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c	70 942 34	$563 574 21
Net Cash Assets, Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,050 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	6 421 879 12	
United States Stocks	387 232 53	
Real Estate	40,239 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60	$6,989,056 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135 000 03
Premiums in course of transmission		33,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$976,001 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860		$35,319,279
Amount issued during the year		5,051,291
Total		$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited Expired, and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861		$37,397,583
Of which are:		
For Life	$35,260,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,314 650	
For Short Terms	822,750	$37,397,583
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,833
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,533
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591
Of which are;		
For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	256	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM MOORE,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
WM. J. BUNKER,
WILLIAM BETTS,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN M. STUART,
GEORGE R. CLARK,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
EZRA WHEELER,
M. M. FREEMAN,
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE S. COE,
WM. K. STRONG,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WILLIAM H. VERMILYE,
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
JAN. 1, 1861.

OFFICE, No. 151 MARKET-ST., NEWARK.
AGENCY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Balance, per Statement, Jan. 1, 1860			$3,100,582 39
Received for Premiums during the year 1860	$763,053 55		
Received for Interest during the year 1860	214,014 19		
Total Receipts for 1860	$977 067 74		
Paid Claims, by death	$267,050 00		
Paid Policies surrendered	41,111 29		
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, etc	31 020 54		
Paid Commissions to Agents	51,325 38		
Paid Physicians' Fees	5 966 75		
Paid Annuities	1,517 00		
Paid Dividends during the year	166,500 75	$565,091 68	$411,976 11
Net Balance, Jan. 1, 1861			$3,512,558 50
ASSETS.			
Cash on hand	$62,684 19		
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	2,327 841 68		
Premium Notes, on Policies in force only, drawing 6 per cent. interest	1,279,864 17		
Real estate	90,893 27		
Loans on Scrip	5,931 44		
Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission	45,343 75		
Total Assets			$3,512,558 50

The Directors have declared a Dividend of (45) FORTY-FIVE PER CENT., and have ordered THE PAYMENT of the Dividend of 1859.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished without charge, at the office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two o'clock, P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New York.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK
OFFICE NO 66 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL $200,000

CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

J ACOB BROUWER, President.

RUSSEL STEBBINS	of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH	of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE	of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE	Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON	late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT	late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD	Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON	late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON	of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON	of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY	of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE	of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE	
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT	of Hoyt, Spragues & Co.
NELSON RUNYON	of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD	of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS	Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN	
EDWARD OOTHOUT	with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN	of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $30; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled; gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement and silver, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents. No. 276 Grand-st., New-York and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BIRDS FOR SALE.—LONG BREED CANARIES—very cheap, in a private family, No. 361 West 22d-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 12 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Mc'h 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:

ADRIATIC, On Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, On Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC, On Saturday, June 1.

From the Pier foot of Canal-st.

Returning, leave Havre:

ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, April 23.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, May 7.
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, June 4.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, June 18.

And Southampton the day following.

For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.
EDINBURG, SATURDAY, March 9.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First do. to London	80	Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days at 3 P. M.:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. BERRY, MONDAY, Feb. 18.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, THURSDAY, Feb. 21.
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. LAYFIELD, SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H B CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first class steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. JAS. KEARNEY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA, Capt M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed.

Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway, up stairs.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The splendid powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 Broad-st., corner of South William. The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, will sail on TUESDAY, 26th of March.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY .... 5th February.
MONDAY .... 4th March.
SATURDAY .... 30th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau	$45
To Havana	50

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Feb 20. Passage: First cabin, $60; second cabin, $50; third class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY FIRST STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7 25 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars) 9.45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5 30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train 6.40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest, and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouses Point, Ogdensburgh, and Montreal.

From Tryon Row:	From 26th-st. Station:
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.	Ex. 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Ex. Mail 10 A. M.	Ex. Mail 10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, and all local trains, see time table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10 cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M., North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M., Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.

The Academy TO-MORROW EVENING will be illuminated as on the occasion of the Prince of Wales Ball.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of Verdi's last and most celebrated work,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
(the Masquerade Ball,)
which will be presented for the sixth time, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20,
with Mme. Colson, Miss Hinkley, Miss Phillips, Brignoli, Ferri, Coletti, Deubreul.

Sig. Muzio will introduce, a Grand Gallop, composed expressly for this occasion, which will be danced by the corps of ballet amateurs and those patrons of the opera who may wish to be upon the stage during the Masquerade Ball.

Ballet Divertissement, under the direction of Ronzani.
Director and Conductor .... Signor MUZIO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS EVENING, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 19,
GRAND GALA NIGHT,
First night of Verdi's latest and most celebrated work,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,

Which will be presented with the same brilliancy and splendor, without curtailment or abridgment, as at the New York Academy of Music, with Mme Colson, Miss Hinkley, Miss Phillips, Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Ferri, Sig. Coletti, Sig. Deubreul.

GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
Director and Conductor .... Sig. MUZIO.
Next Opera Night, SATURDAY.

ARION. ARION. ARION.
ARION.
ARION.

THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY BALL
of the above Society will take place on
THURSDAY, FEB. 21,
AT
IRVING HALL,
IRVING HALL,
IRVING HALL,

Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music. Among the festive mummeries of the occasion, a brilliant
MASKED PROCESSION
has been arranged, in which
COLUMBIA
will receive the homage of all peoples and nations of the earth.
INTRODUCTION OF MISS S. CAROLINA
AND
MEETING WITH KING COTTON
to celebrate the 129th birthday of the Father of his Country.
APOTHEOSIS OF WASHINGTON.
GRAND TABLEAU.

Visitors can join in this procession by giving timely notice of their intention to the Committee, who meet EVERY EVENING, from 8 to 10, at the rooms of the Society, No. 28 Stanton-st., corner of Christie.

Tickets of admission for one gentleman and ladies, $5, can be had only after introduction, either at the music stores of Wm. Hall & Son, or Firth Pond & Co., Broadway, or of members of the Society. No tickets will be sold on the night of the ball, and every ticket must bear the name of the visitors and from whom received.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr.
LESTER WALLACK'S
NEW COMIC DRAMA,
A
GENUINE AND IMMENSE HIT,
CENTRAL PARK;
OR THE
HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.
EVERY NIGHT
GREATLY ACTED,
GREATLY PRODUCED,
and
GREATLY SUCCESSFUL.
Roars of Laughter
and
Hearty Rounds
of
Enthusiastic Applause,
fully attest that
THE NEW COMIC DRAMA
is, without doubt, one of the greatest of the
MANY SUCCESSES
PECULIAR TO THIS THEATRE.
Every one should see the
Life like Picture
OF
THE SKATING-POND.
The Ball Up
EVERY NIGHT,
Frost or Thaw.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... A. W. JACKSON

The management had pleasure in announcing on yesterday that, in compliance with the anxiously expressed wish of many of the most cultivated and intelectual lovers of the drama in New-York, an arrangement had been made by which

MR. EDWIN BOOTH
has been enabled to appear for
ONE WEEK
more. In order to render this
CLOSING WEEK
in every way worthy of the deep interest this great artist has inspired, an engagement has been effected with the eminent tragedian
MR. J. W. WALLACK, JR.

The appearance together of these two great artists in the characters of
OTHELLO AND IAGO
on last night was hailed by a house crowded from
PIT TO DOME
with one of the most intelligent and fashionable audiences ever assembled in a New-York theatre with
INTENSE ENTHUSIASM.

On THIS EVENING, (TUESDAY, Feb. 19,) the renditions will be reversed,

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
Appearing as OTHELLO,
AND
Mr. J. W. WALLACK
AS IAGO.

THE FIRST GRAND PERFORMANCE
OF
GEORGE F. BRISTOW'S ORATORIO,
PRAISE TO GOD,
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY EVENING,
FEBRUARY 19,
AT IRVING HALL.

The Oratorio will be produced under the direction of
Mr. BRISTOW,
And the parts sustained by a corps of the
BEST RESIDENT TALENT:
Miss MARIA BRAINARD,
Mrs. JAMIESON,
Mr. G. W. HASELWOOD,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS.
THE FULL CHORUS OF THE HARMONIC SOCIETY,
AND
FULL ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS .... FIFTY CENTS.
Can be had at the Music Stores.

BOWERY THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
in his great entertainment,
A NIGHT IN WONDER-WORLD,
with an extended incorporation of
ENTIRELY NEW WONDERS.
ENTIRELY NEW WONDERS.

Visitors are solicited to be very early at the doors, that they may obtain a seat near the great
HIPPOPODALIFORM BALCONY,
by means of which the stage is elastically extended to the boxes.

THE HYPERMETRICAL SUCCESS
OF
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
IS THE
WONDER AND THE TALK OF NEW-YORK.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Day Performances—
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) and SATURDAY.
At 2½ o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1861.
The performance will commence with the
CROSS OF GOLD,
To be succeeded by the grand pantomime of
HARLEQUIN JACK, THE GIANT KILLER.
Concluding with
WOMAN'S LOVE.

EBBITT HALL, THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
THE CONTINENTAL OLD FOLKS,

With their Grand Orchestra, all attired in their ancient costumes, sing on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 19th and 20th insts. "Aunt Rachel and Cousin Reuben" will be there and "jine in the singin'." Tickets 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
TAUGHT IN SIX LESSONS.

The Hall will be open DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., (Monday and Friday evenings excepted.) For ladies and children exclusively, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

M. HUNT, Professor.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NO. 585 BROADWAY, MARDI, 19 Fevrier, 1861. Deuvrieme representation,

LES FAUX BONS-HOMMES,
pièce en quatre acts.
On commencera a huit heures precise.

THE CROWN OF NEW-ENGLAND.—A MAGNIFICENT view of the White Mountains, by George L. Brown, now on exhibition for a few days, before being sent to England at the Crayon Art Gallery, No 756 Broadway. Admittance 25 cts. GEO. W. NICHOLS.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS RECEIVING THEIR PASTOR'S LAST BLESSING—Painted by Carl Hübner, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
JOHN B. GOUGH
WILL DELIVER HIS GREAT LECTURE
ON
"LONDON STREET-LIFE,"
IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst.,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
The places of sale will be given in a future notice.
L. H. HOLMES, Chairman, &c.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
AT IRVING HALL,
Corner of 15th st and Irving place,
An Address—*Recent Events in Ireland—English Connection and French Invasion*
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets of admission 25 cents.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE at Clinton Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 7½ P. M. A distinguished member of the Bar will be present to propound and debate a question.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19, 1861.
TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT
to the great City of New-York. The
ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME OF HER SONS
to the Man they have chosen to
BEAR THE STANDARD OF FREEDOM,
and Guide the Ship of State to the Haven of Peace,
ALL HONOR TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
HONOR TO THE AMERICAN UNION.
HONOR TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.
HONOR TO THE 34 STATES.
Honor to the People, the Whole People of the Whole Country, the Coming of Whose President
WE THIS DAY CELEBRATE.

Let one Generous Shout of Joy mark his Approach, and those who would
SEE THE MAGNIFICENT PAGEANT,
and behold the future President, should remember that no place in the City affords so good a view as
THE WINDOWS, BALCONIES AND BALUSTRADE OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
which commands the finest view of Broadway, the Park, &c. Let them also remember that Barnum has spared neither pains nor expense in providing the
RICHEST POSSIBLE BILL OF ATTRACTIONS
for the amusement and edification of the
THOUSANDS OF STRANGERS,
as well as citizens, who are making this
A GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVITY.
Determined that no place in the city shall equal the
PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.

Barnum's American Museum, in catering to the people's entertainment and ministering to their wants. Look at the following list of novelties and amusements and see if this is not so; see if it is not worth ten times the price of admission to the Museum to see all these sights and wonders, and enjoy the unequaled amusements.

THE GREAT LINCOLN TURKEY,
Weighing 40 pounds, raised and fattened by R. H. Avery, Esq., of Wampsville, Madison County, N. Y., to be presented to
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT U. S.,
for his dinner on the day of his inauguration.
OLD ADAMS'S CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,
OF AMERICAN BEARS, GRIZZLY BEARS, &c.
THE GREAT MAMMOTH BEAR, SAMSON,
Weighing near 2,000 pounds. All exhibited and performed by HERR DRIESBACH, THE RENOWNED LION TAMER.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION,
OLD NEPTUNE, MONARCH OF THE OCEAN.
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN. LIVING ALBINO FAMILY, from Madagascar. LIVING WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY. THIRTY LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, THE LIVING HAPPY FAMILY. THE LIVING LEARNED SEAL, 150 DOLLAR SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, GRAND AQUARIA, WAX FIGURES, and near a Million Curiosities, from all parts of the world.

Beside all these
THE SUPERB DRAMA,
THE WOMAN IN WHITE!
WOMAN IN WHITE!
IN WHITE!
WHITE!

From the great story of that name, by Wilkie Collins, and published in *Harper's Weekly*—dramatized by G. L. AIKEN, Esq.,

Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Rose Elmer," &c., &c., will be performed in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and also in the EVENING at 7½, at each of which

Miss DORA DAWRON, the double-voiced vocalist, will sing a National Patriotic Song, bearing the cherished banner of our Union, the Stars and Stripes. She will also appear in her unique costume, one-half as man, the other half as a lady, singing alternately a deep and powerful tenor and delicate soprano.

Notwithstanding all these attractions, the price of admission remains at only 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents. Parquet, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

NINETY NIGHTS.
One hundred and thirty thousand people
HAVE SEEN THE
GREAT LOCAL, THREE-ACT BURLETTA
OF THE
SEVEN SISTERS,
Will will be presented on
TO-NIGHT,
and
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
combined with
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
exhibiting
ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX,
WHICH ARE ENCORED NIGHTLY.
To conclude with the great scene, the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE
BOWER OF FERNS.

Seats secured TEN DAYS in advance, without extra charge. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½. The performance terminates at 10 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. Nixon .... Lessee and Manager
ENGLISH OPERA NIGHT.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19,
First representation of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Brilliant Cast.
Mme. ANNA BISHOP .... as .... Arline.
All the original Songs, Music, &c.

Wednesday Evening,
Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Will appear for the second time in his great original character of JACK CADE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT—First appearance this season of Mr. D. MIRANDA, (Primo Tenore,) as Thaddeus in the BOHEMIAN GIRL.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾ commence at 7¾ Tickets 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO TAUGHT,
BY THE
CHAMPION BANJOIST,
GEORGE C DOBSON.

Mr. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course, $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. 233 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

G. C. DOBSON,
No. 150 Varick-st.,
New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No 333 Broadway, New-York.

$36.—EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.—$36 pays for board, fuel, and washing, with common branches, for 14 weeks. Brick buildings; the largest, best-arranged, and best-sustained Boarding Seminary in the State; a graduate's course for ladies; young men prepared for business or for College; a department for lads and Misses. Spring term commences March 28. For circulars or for rooms, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS SOPRANO singer with an Episcopal choir, Brooklyn preferred. Address B. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office. Also a few pupils for the piano and singing. Terms from $15 to $20 per quarter. Address as above.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG Iron-frame Piano fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDWD CORNING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

JASPER E CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of
EDWARD CORNING & CO.
No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FARRAR & HULL, was dissolved, on the 15th inst., by mutual consent. JAMES C. HULL is alone authorized to settle the business.

GEORGE D. FARRAR,
JAMES C. HULL.

JAMES C. HULL will continue to carry on the Grocery Business in all its branches, as heretofore, at No. 288 8th-av.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm.
PIERSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,

A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent. longer than common fluid.

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,

A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.

Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.

KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

State and County rights for sale. Orders by mail promptly filled.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

countenance, and for a time defying the efforts of the soldiers and police to keep the line.

Mr. Lincoln gazed round on the crowd, which filled the park and lined all the trees within sight, in apparent amazement at its vastness, and turning to the Governor, said, "Do you think we can make these people hear us?" Gov. Morgan replied with a dubious shake of the head, and made one or two ineffectual efforts, by waving his hat, to still the noise of the multitude, but the hoarse roar of the people, and shouts of the soldiers and police, made a din and confusion that rendered the speeches that followed a dumb show, except to those in the immediate vicinity of the speakers.

Gov. Morgan then welcomed Mr. Lincoln as follows:

GOV. MORGAN'S WELCOME.

Honored Sir: Chosen, as you have been, to the highest and most responsible office in the nation, or on the globe, and journeying, as you are, to the Federal Capital, to enter upon your public duties, you have kindly turned aside upon the invitation of the Legislature, for the purpose of a brief sojourn at the Capital of New York. On behalf of the people, irrespective of political opinion, it is a privilege to greet you, and extend a cordial welcome. If you have found your fellow-citizens in larger numbers elsewhere, you have not found, and I think you will not find warmer hearts, or people more faithful to the Union, Constitution, and the laws, than you will meet in the time-honored city, the Capital. The people thank you, Sir, for the opportunity you have thus afforded them of manifesting to you their great respect no less for yourself, personally, than for the high office you are destined so soon to fill."

Loud cheers followed Mr. Morgan's address, when Mr. Lincoln replied as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Governor: I was pleased to receive an invitation to visit the capital of the great Empire State of the nation on my way to the Federal Capital, and I now thank you, Mr. Governor, and the people of this capital, and the people of the State of New-York, for this most hearty and magnificent welcome. If I am not at fault, the great Empire State at this time contains a greater population than did the United States of America at the time she achieved her national independence. I am proud to be invited to pass through your capital and meet them, as I now have the honor to do. I am notified by your Governor that this reception is given without distinction of party. I accept it the more gladly because it is so. Almost all men in this country, and in any country where freedom of thought is tolerated, attach themselves to political parties. It is but ordinary charity to attribute this to the fact that in so attaching himself to the party which his judgment prefers, the citizen believed he thereby promotes the best interests of the whole country; and when an election is passed, it is altogether befitting a free people, that until the next election, they should be as one people. The reception you have extended to me to-day is not given to me personally. It should not be so, but as the representative for the time being of the majority of the nation. If the election had resulted in the selection of either of the other candidates, the same cordiality should have been extended him as is extended to me this day, in their testimony of the devotion of the whole people to the Constitution and the whole Union, and of their desire to perpetuate our institutions, and to hand them down in their perfection to succeeding generations.

I have neither the voice nor the strength to address you at any greater length. I beg you will accept my most grateful thanks for this devotion—not to me, but to this great and glorious free country.

This address was accompanied and followed by loud applause, and Mr. Lincoln, after bowing to the vast crowd, was conducted by the Committees to the Assembly Chamber. The Chamber presented a fine appearance, being densly filled, all those in the galleries, and most of those in the lower lobbies, being ladies. There were also several ladies within the bar of the House. The Speaker's desk was occupied by Senator Colvin, who was selected by the Senate to receive the President elect, and by Speaker Littlejohn, who stood on the left.

When Mr. Lincoln entered the Chamber the whole assemblage rose and greeted him with loud clapping of hands. Senator Ferry, advancing to the front of the Speaker's desk, said:

"I have the honor to introduce to the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York in joint convention assembled, the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, President elect of the United States."

The Speaker of the Assembly, descending from the desk, greeted Mr. Lincoln, and leading him to the desk introduced him to Senator Colvin; after shaking hands, Senator Colvin descended from the desk, leaving Mr. Lincoln alone there and addressed him from the Clerk's desk as follows:

SENATOR COLVIN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Lincoln: On behalf of the Representatives of the sovereign people of New-York, we welcome you to the capital and the Representative halls of the State. We welcome you as the President elect of thirty millions of people,—we welcome you as the President elect, according to the forms of the Constitution of the United States; and when, Sir, you shall have assumed, as you soon will assume, the office of President of the United States, you may, in the discharge of your constitutional duties, rely on the support of the people of this great State. [Great applause.] I have the pleasure, Sir, to introduce you to the Legislature of New-York in joint convention assembled to welcome the President elect of the United States. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. Lincoln responded as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S ADDRESS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislature of the State of New-York: It is with feelings of great diffidence, and I may say with feelings of awe, perhaps greater than I have recently experienced, that I meet you here in this place. The history of this great State, the renown of those great men that have stood here, and spoke here, and been heard here, all crowd around my fancy, and incline me to shrink from any attempt to address you, yet I have some confidence given me by the generous manner in which you have invited me, and by the still more generous manner in which you have received me, to speak further. You have invited and received me without distinction of party. I cannot for a moment suppose that this has been done in any considerable degree with reference to my personal services, but that it is done in so far as I am regarded at this time as the representative of the majesty of this great nation. I doubt not this is the truth and the whole truth of the case, and this is as it should be. It is much more gratifying to me that this reception has been given to me as the representative of a free people, than it could possibly be if tendered me as an evidence of devotion to me, or to any one man personally, and now I think it were more fitting that I should close these hasty remarks. It is true that while I hold myself without mock modesty, the humblest of all individuals that have ever been elevated to the Presidency, I have a more difficult task to perform than any one of them. You have generously tendered me the united support of the great Empire State For this, in behalf of the nation, in behalf of the present and future of the nation, in behalf of the civil and religious liberty for all time to come, most gratefully do I thank you. I do not propose to enter into an explanation of any particular line of policy as to our present difficulties to be adopted by the incoming Administration. I deem it just to you, to myself, and to all that I should see everything, that I should hear everything, that I should have every light that can be brought within my reach, in order that when I do so speak, I shall have enjoyed every opportunity to take correct and true grounds, and for this reason I don't propose to speak at this time of the policy of the Government; but when the time comes I shall speak as well as I am able for the good of the present and future of this country—for the good both of the North and the South of this country—for the good of the one and the other, and of all sections of the country. [Rounds of applause.] In the meantime, if we have patience; if we restrain ourselves; if we allow ourselves not to run off in a passion, I still have confidence that the Almighty, the Maker of the Universe will, through the instrumentality of this great and intelligent people, bring us through this as he has through all the other difficulties of our country. Relying on this, I again thank you for this generous reception. [Applause and cheers.]

Immediately following the address, the Speaker said:

"The Joint Convention of the two Houses will now take a recess to give members of the Senate and Assembly an opportunity of introduction to Mr. Lincoln."

The members of the Senate, Assembly, Common Council, officers and a few visitors were then introduced, and welcomed the President.

At 4 o'clock the Speaker called to order, and Mr. Lincoln retired, and was escorted by Senator Ferry and Mr. Ball of the Assembly, to the Executive Chamber. The Senators returned, and at five minutes past 4 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Emerick, the House adjourned.

In the Governor's Room Mr. Lincoln was introduced to the State officers, who were assembled to receive him, and was then conducted by the Legislative Committee through the double ranks of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, who presented arms as he passed, to his carriage.

Albany, Monday, Feb. 18—11 P. M.

At the Gubernatorial dinner no person was present save the immediate families of Gov. Morgan and Mr. Lincoln.

The arrangements for the reception at the Delevan were perfect. The soldiers and police passed the people in at one door and out at another. Several thousand were introduced.

Mrs. Lincoln held a reception in the public parlor. Several hundred ladies and very many gentlemen were presented to her. Mr. Dorsheimer introduced Henry Ward Beecher, whose sermons Mrs. Lincoln reads every Sunday night. An invitation was extended to Mr. Beecher to ride in the special train, but as he goes West, he was obliged to decline.

Mr. Lincoln is in very good spirits, and anxious to reach Washington.

Hosts of politicians from New-York are here, anxious to go in the special train. Mr. Wood is very strict, and gives a peremptory refusal.

The Committee of the Common Council of New-York, the Committee of citizens, and the Committee of the New-York Central Republican Organization had an interview with Mr. Nicolay, desiring to meet Mr. Lincoln on his arrival in New-York.

Mr. Lincoln retired at 11 o'clock, to be prepared for an early start to-morrow morning.

PREPARATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE—ROOMS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE, ETC.

The arrangements for the reception of the President elect in this City to-day, were fully completed as far as the Committee of the Common Council is concerned, before the latter left the City to meet Mr. Lincoln at Albany. The Republican Central Club and various Ward Associations met last evening and made their preparations for joining in escorting him to his hotel on his arrival here. The occasion will undoubtedly call forth immense throngs of people, and special police arrangements have been made for preserving order. If the Prince of Wales and his suite, who commended so highly the quiet bearing of our masses, were not mistaken in their notions, the guardians of the peace will have very little to do.

The apartments which have been engaged conditionally by the Common Councilmen at the Astor House for the President elect, if he should accept their tendered hospitalities, are the same which Ex-President Pierce occupied when he visited New-York in order to formally open the Crystal Palace, and one of them is the reception-room in which Senator Seward received his friends when he returned from Europe last year. The suite comprises four rooms—Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43—adjoining each other on the second floor, front. Nos. 37 and 39 are set apart for sleeping apartments—the latter for Mr. Lincoln. No. 41 is designed to be his reception-room, and No. 43 his dining-room. Mr. Stetson says they will be furnished with Republican simplicity. The Vice-President elect, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, has also engaged rooms at the Astor House, where he will arrive to-morrow.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION.

It will be seen by the annexed programme of the Police arrangements for the reception of the President elect, that Superintendent Kennedy, profiting by the unpleasant experience of the Presidential party at Buffalo, has made ample provision to keep the enthusiasm of the crowd within the bounds of good manners, should it attempt to become unduly boisterous or demonstrative. Thirteen hundred men have been detailed and assigned, as follows: 150 men at the Hudson River Railroad, in Thirtieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under command of Capt. Walling; 150 men, under command of Capt. Bryan, from Thirtieth-street down to Twenty-third-street: 150 men, under command of Capt. Sebring, in Twenty-third-street to Broadway; 150 men, from Twenty-third-street to Fourteenth-street, under command of Capt. Caffrey; 150 men, from Fourteenth-street to Bleecker, under command of Capt. Bennett; 150 men, under command of Capt. Helme, from Bleecker to Canal; 150 men, from Canal to Murray streets, under command of Capt. Jamieson, and 200 men, from Murray to Vesey, under command of Capt. Hopkins. Inspectors Dilks and Leonard will command the force—the former taking the division north of Fourteenth street, and the latter below that point. During the sojourn of the Presidential party at the Astor House, twenty policemen will remain there to preserve order.

PREPARATIONS AT TRENTON, N. J.

Trenton, N. J., Monday, Feb. 18.

Senator Cook, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, on the part of the State of New-Jersey, for the reception of the President elect on his arrival in this State, has received a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Lincoln dated at Buffalo, informing Mr. Cook that he would arrive at Trenton at 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, the 21st inst. We understand that Mr. Lincoln and suite will dine at the Trenton House by invitation of the State Legislature. Two or three military companies are expected from other parts of the State. It is believed that the largest assemblage ever seen in Trenton, will be here on Thursday.

ARRANGEMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 18.

A Committee of the Council and citizens are actively engaged in making preparations for the reception of Mr. Lincoln on Thursday, P. M., and on his arrival at the dépôt he will be greeted by a Union salute. He will be escorted through the principal thoroughfares by a cavalcade of citizens to the Continental Hotel, where a great display of fireworks will take place, as also a reception in the evening. At sunrise on the morning of the 22d Mr. Lincoln will be invited to raise a flag displaying thirty-four stars over Independence Hall.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are making extensive arrangements for his conduction to Harrisburg on the 22d, on which day there will be a grand military display at the State Capital.

PROGRESS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT TOWARDS WASHINGTON.

Bangor, Me., Monday, Feb. 18.

Vice-President Hamlin and lady left here this morning *en route* for Washington. He will arrive at Boston this evening, and leave for the West to-morrow morning. He was escorted from Hampden to our city by a large number of his fellow-townsmen, and was received here by the Mayor and Ex-Mayors of this city, and an immense procession of citizens, in single and double sleighs, escorted the party to the Railroad station. Notwithstanding the early hour this morning, Mr. Hamlin was received with enthusiastic cheers and the warm greetings and affectionate farewell of thousands of his fellow-citizens. In reply to a brief address by C. S. Crosby, Esq., Mr. Hamlin made a few remarks, and as the train was starting, in the course of his remarks, he said:

"I go to the discharge of the official duties which have been conferred upon me by a generous people, and relying upon Divine Providence, I trust that confidence shall never be betrayed. I know full well that dark clouds are lowering around the political horizon, and that madness rules the hour, but I am hopeful still that our people are not only loyal to the Government, but that they are fraternal to all its citizens. And when in practice it shall be demonstrated that the Constitutional rights of all the States will be respected and maintained by following the paths illumined by Washington, Jefferson and Madison may we not reasonably hope and expect that quiet will be restored, and the whole country will still advance in a career which will elevate man in a social, moral and intellectual condition."

Boston, Monday, Feb 18.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, with Mrs. Hamlin, arrived here by the eastern cars this evening, at 7:30. But few people were at the depôt. They at once proceeded to the Revere House, where they remain to night. Mr. Hamlin will leave for New York, *via* Worcester, to-morrow, at 8½ A. M.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Raleigh, Monday, Feb. 18.

The Legislature has agreed to adjourn on Monday next.

The Senate has been at work on the Military bill, which was on its third reading. To-day an amendment against coercion was offered, which occupied the day in its discussion.

The House is hard at work on the Convention bill. A Convention of Wake County to-day nominated as secession candidates for the State Convention Messrs. Rand, Servis and Wilder.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

Inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the Southern Confederacy.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Policy of the New Government Foreshadowed.

Montgomery, Monday, Feb. 18.

The Inaugural ceremonies, to-day, were the grandest pageant ever witnessed in the South. There was an immense crowd on Capitol Hill, consisting of a great array of the beauty, military and citizens of the different States.

Mr. Davis commenced his address precisely at 1 o'clock. He said:

MR. DAVIS' INAUGURAL ADDRESS:

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, Friends and Fellow-Citizens: Called to the difficult and responsible station of Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned me with an humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people. Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent Government to take the place of this, and which, by its greater moral and physical power, will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen with the hope, that the beginning of our career as a Confederacy may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to our enjoyment of the separate existence and independence which we have asserted, and which, with the blessing of Providence, we intend to maintain. Our present condition, achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations, illustrates the American idea that governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right for the people to alter and abolish governments whenever they become destructive to the ends for which they were established. The declared compact of the Union from which we have withdrawn was to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, and when in the judgment of the Sovereign States now composing this Confederacy, it has been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot-box declared that so far as they were concerned the Government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted the right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 defined to be inalienable. Of the time and occasion of its exercise, they as sovereigns, were the final judges, each for itself. The impartial, enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows the hearts of men will judge of the sincerity with which we labored to preserve the Government of our fathers in its spirit. The right solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, and which has been affirmed and reaffirmed in the bills of rights of the States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789, undeniably recognizes in the people the power to resume the authority delegated for the purposes of Government. Thus the Sovereign States here represented proceeded to form this Confederacy, and it is by the abuse of language that their act has been denominated revolution. They formed a new alliance, but within each State its Government has remained; the rights of person and property have not been disturbed. The agent through whom they communicated with foreign nations is changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international relations. Sustained by the consciousness that the transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy has not proceeded from a disregard on our part of our just obligations, or any failure to perform every constitutional duty; moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others, anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations, if we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. Doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, and by wanton aggression on the part of others, there can be no cause to doubt that the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederate States will be found equal to any measures of defence which soon their security may require. An agricultural people, whose chief interest is the export of a commodity required in every manufacturing country, our true policy is peace and the freest trade which our necessities will permit. It is alike our interest and that of all those to whom we would sell, and from whom we would buy, that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon the interchange of commodities. There can be but little rivalry between ours and any manufacturing or navigating community, as the Northeastern States of the American Union. It must therefore follow therefrom that mutual interest would invite good-will and kind offices. If, however, passion or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment or inflame the ambition of those States, we must prepare to meet the emergency and maintain by the final arbitrament of the sword the position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon a career of independence, and it must be inflexibly pursued through many years of controversy with our late associates of the Northern States. We have vainly endeavored to secure tranquillity and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled. As a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us with firm resolve to appeal to arms, and invoke the blessing of Providence on a just cause.

As a consequence of our new condition, and with a view to meet anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the branches of the Executive Department, having special charge of Foreign Intercourse, Finance, Military Affairs and Postal Service. For purposes of defence the Confederate States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia; but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well instructed, disciplined army, more numerous than would usually be required on a peace establishment. I also suggest that for the protection of our harbors and commerce on the high seas a navy adapted to those objects will be required. These necessities have doubtless engaged the attention of Congress. With a Constitution differing only from that of our Fathers in so far as it is explanatory of their well-known intent, freed from sectional conflicts which have interfered with the pursuit of the general welfare, it is not unnatural to expect that the States from which we have recently parted, may seek to unite their fortunes with ours under the Government we have instituted. For this your Constitution makes adequate provision, but beyond this, if I mistake not, the judgment and will of the people are, that union with the States from which they have separated, is neither practicable nor desirable. To increase the power, develop the resources and promote the happiness of a Confederacy, it is requisite there should be so much of homogeneity that the welfare of every portion would be the aim of the whole. Where this does not exist, antagonisms are engendered, which must and should result in separation. Actuated solely by a desire to preserve our own rights, and to promote our own welfare, the separation of the Confederate States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and followed by no domestic convulsion. Our industrial pursuits have received no check; the cultivation of our fields progresses as heretofore, and, even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports, in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. This common interest of producer and consumer can only be intercepted by an exterior force which should obstruct its transmission to foreign markets, a course of conduct which would be detrimental to manufacturing and commercial interests abroad. Should reason guide the action of the Government from which we have separated, a policy so detrimental to the civilized world, the Northern States included, could not be dictated by even a stronger desire to inflict injury upon us; but if it be otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the sufferings of millions will bear testimony to the policy and wickedness of our aggressors. In the meantime there will remain to us, besides the ordinary remedies before suggested, the well-known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of an enemy.

Experience in public stations of a subordinate grade to this which your kindness has conferred, has taught me that care and toil and disappointment are the price of official elevation. You will see many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate, but you shall not find in me either want of zeal or fidelity to the cause that is to me the highest in hope and of most enduring affection. Your generosity has bestowed upon me an undeserved distinction; one which I neither sought nor desired. Upon the continuance of that sentiment, and upon your wisdom and patriotism, I rely to direct and support me in the performance of the duty required at my hands. We have changed the constituent parts but not the system of our Government; the Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these confederate States. In their exposition of it, and in the judicial construction it has received, we have a light which reveals its true meaning. Thus instructed as to the just interpretation of that instrument, and ever remembering that all offices are but trusts held for the people, and that delegated powers are to be strictly construed, I will hope, by due diligence in the performance of my duties, though they may disappoint your expectations, yet to retain when retiring something of the good will and confidence which will welcome my entrance into office. It is joyous in the midst of perilous times to look around upon a people united in heart, where one purpose of high resolve animates and actuates the whole—where the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance against honor, right, liberty, and equality. Obstacles may retard, but they cannot long prevent the progress of a movement sanctioned by its justice and sustained by a virtuous people. Reverently let us invoke the God of our fathers to guide and provide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which, by His blessing, they were able to vindicate, establish and transmit to their posterity, and with a continuance of His favor ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace, to prosperity.

Montgomery, Ala., Monday, Feb. 18—P. M.

The signing of the Provisional Constitution was the only business before Congress. The day has been consumed by the inauguration.

To-night the city is gorgeously illuminated. The President is holding a *levée* at Estelle Hall. Bands are playing, and fireworks, banners and transparencies are the order of the evening.

SALUTES IN HONOR OF MR. DAVIS.

Mobile, Monday, Feb. 18.

A salute of 100 guns was fired here to-day in honor of President Davis.

Charleston, Monday, Feb. 18.

A salute of 100 guns was fired here to-day in honor of President Davis.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 18.

Mr. Bragg, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution to repeal the joint resolution in favor of Wm. H. Degroot. Adopted.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill, made on Saturday, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the German Republican Association of the City of New-York, asking that something be done for the preservation of the Union, and that Congress stand by the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented several petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition of two-thirds of the book publishers of the United States, also the faculty of Columbia College, asking a modification of the Tariff bill in regard to books.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Massachusetts against any compromise which would extend Slavery in the Territories; also, two petitions from the citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of the Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania, in favor of the Constitution as it is, and others in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented the petition of Lewis Warner, Paymaster at the Pensacola Navy-yard, stating that his property had been seized when the Navy-yard was taken, and asking relief.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, (Dem.,) presented several petitions in favor of the General Bankrupt act.

Messrs. Foster and Dixon, of Connecticut, (Reps.,) and Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, (Rep.,) presented petitions from citizens of Connecticut and New-Jersey, favoring the Border State resolutions.

Mr. Baker, of Oregon, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of James W. Nesmith, Senator elect from Oregon.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presented several petitions for the emancipation of slaves, and compensation for the same.

Mr. Wilson, of, Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that hereafter the Senate meet at 11 o'clock, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the Post-office bills, and asked a Committee of Conference. The House had limited the amount on the Senate amendment for the Overland Mail, to eight hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

One o'clock having arrived, the Tariff bill was taken up.

By consent, Vice-President Breckinridge presented the resolutions of the City Council of Boston in favor of the Crittenden resolutions as a basis of adjustment.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Tariff bill.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved an amendment to reduce the duty on books, which was lost.

A large number of amendments of the Select Committee were adopted.

A discussion arose on the amendment of the Committee which lessens the duty on sugar, and places a duty of four cents per pound on tea and a half a cent on coffee.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered a proviso, that the duty on coffee and sugar cease after the 30th June, 1863, which was not agreed to—Yeas 18, Nays 20. The amendment was renewed, excepting sugar. Not agreed to.

Mr. Polk, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to strike out so much as applied to tea and coffee—but was not agreed to.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered a proviso that the duty on tea and coffee cease when the public Treasury no longer is called on to support the Post-office Department. Lost.

The amendment of the Committee was then agreed to—Yeas 23, Nays 19.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) then offered an amendment reducing the loan from twenty-one millions to ten millions, with a proviso that no part of the loan be applied in the present fiscal year. Agreed to.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, (Dem.,) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Executive and Legislative Appropriation bill, that the Committee had agreed. The report was agreed in by the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 18.

John Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill appropriating $50,000 for the survey of northern water courses and islands of the Pacific Ocean and Behrings Straits, in view of telegraphic communication from the mouth of the Amoor in Asia, to some point on the confines of the Russian Possessions. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill supplement to the acts of 1795 and 1817, and providing for the calling forth of the militia for the execution of the laws of the Union, the suppression of insurrection, and repelling invasion, so as to extend their provisions to the case of insurrection against the authority of the United States, and authorize the President in cases where it may be lawful, to use the militia in addition to the army and navy; to accept the services of volunteers as cavalry, infantry and artillery, and officer the same.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that if there is to be any hope of peace, it must be by the rejection of Force bills.

Mr. Stanton said that the bill merely supplied an omission in the act of '95.

Mr. Bocock objected to the second reading of the bill. Therefore the question occurred, shall the bill be rejected.

The House decided in the negative, the vote being 67 against 110.

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson of Mo., Anderson of Ky., Avery, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Bouligny, Brabson, Branch, Bribson, Brown, Burch, Burnett, H. F. Clark, Clark of Mo., John Cochrane, Cox, Craig of Mo., Craig of N. C., Davis of Ind., Dejarnett, Edmundson, English, Etheridge, Florence, Garnett, Gilmer, Harris of Md., Harris of Va., Hatton, Hindman, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Kunkel, Larrabee, Leach of N. C., Leake, Logan, Maclay, Mallory, Maynard, McKenty, Millson, Moore of Ky., Morris of Ill., Nelson, Niblack, Noell, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Quarles, Robinson of Ill., Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Smith of N. C., Stokes, Stout, Thomas, Vallandigham, Vance, Webster, Winslow, Woodson and Wright—67.

Nays—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Adrain, Aldrich, Allen, Alley, Ashley, Babbit, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Colfax, Conkling, Conway, Corwin, Covode, Davis of Md., Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliott, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Frank, French, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Howard of Mich., Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Mich., Kellogg of Ill., Kilgore, Killinger, Leach of Mich., Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Montgomery, Moorhead, Morrill, Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Pottle, Robinson of R. I., Royce, Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Some, Spaulding, Spinner, Stevens, Stewart of Penn., Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Wells, Wilson, Window, Wood and Woodruff—110.

Before the vote was announced, Mr. Sickles, of New-York, (Dem.,) said: I shall vote to reject this bill, because I regard it as a distinct proposition for actual aggression upon the States. It is, therefore, in conflict with the principles which, as I have heretofore shown, controlled the founders of the Republic. I object to the bill, also, upon the same ground that I have protested against the organization of armies in the Gulf States, for the purpose of attacking the possessions of the United States; besides, while the Peace Congress is sitting, it is premature to declare war.

Mr. Fouke, of Illinois, (Dem.,) voted to reject the bill, because he was against civil war and shedding fraternal blood.

Mr. Briggs, of New-York, (Am.,) said there was no such thing as peaceable secession. Secession is revolution, and revolution is war. As a portion of the Confederacy is in insurrection and rebellion against the country, he would vote to vest the President with power to meet the present condition of things.

Mr. Stanton demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill, but no further action was now taken, the morning hour having expired.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was considered.

Mr. Webster, of Maryland, (Am.,) was against secession. He trusted the Peace Conference will recommend some measure of adjustment. It can do no more. The responsibility was still on Congress, which could not escape it. His great object was to preserve the Union, and the rights and liberties of all within the Union. He earnestly opposed the policy of force, which would drive the Southern States so far off as to preclude the possibility of reunion, and zealously advocated the better policy of conciliation, compromise and peace, as an example illustrated in the conduct of those who achieved our independence and established the Constitution. He would accept any fair and just settlement of the Slavery question. Not the slightest advantage has resulted to any part of the country by the discussion of the subject, but the evil of arraigning one section against the other. The vote this morning was a damper on his feelings, and somewhat obscured the hope that he had entertained of a final adjustment.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said if the property of the United States was allowed to remain in the hands of the Federal officers, there would be no danger of a collision.

Mr. Webster replied that he had nothing to do with the public property that he was aware of.

Mr. Sherman inquired whether the gentleman was not willing to defend the public property against all assaults.

Mr. Webster replied that if precipitating measures in the defence of the public property would be more disastrous than a conciliatory course, he would not enforce the laws; but he did not despair of the Republic. If the peace propositions fail here, he would appeal to the justice and fraternity of the people of North, believing they would patriotically respond and disregard all party ties for the sake of the country.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the consideration of the report was postponed till to-morrow in order to take up the bill providing that in place of any part of the loan now authorized by law, the President is authorized to issue bonds of the United States of the denomination of $50, bearing not exceeding six per centum interest, payable annually or semi-annually, at the discretion of the Secretary, and running not to exceed twenty years, and at his discretion attach the coupons for the interest thereon, and to apply such bonds at par to the payment of such creditors who may choose to receive them, provided the aggregate amount issued under this act, and the acts now in force, authorizing the loan, shall not exceed the amount authorized by the said act.

Mr. Sickles—I desire to ask the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means whether the bill is not necessary to meet the accruing liabilities of the Government, and if it is not recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Sherman—It is necessary. The only difference between our bill and that recommended by the Secretary is, that we reduce the denomination of the Treasury notes, from one hundred to fifty dollars. The bill passed.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved a suspension of the rules, in order to take up the Senate bill organizing the Territorial Government of Colorado.

The bill having been read, Mr. Sickles said he was glad to see that gentlemen on the Republican side of the Chamber have abandoned the Wilmot Proviso in the organization of Territorial Governments. This removes an irritating element of contention.

The rules were suspended, 110 against 37.

Mr. Grow offered an amendment by agreement with the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, so as to make it conform to the pending bills for the establishment of Territorial Governments for Nevada and Dacotah. The proposed Territory of Colorado includes what remains after the erection of Kansas as a State, and a small portion of New-Mexico and Nebraska, making about 104,000 square miles, with somewhere between forty five and fifty thousand inhabitants, as many as Oregon had when she was admitted as a State.

Mr. Grow briefly showed the necessity of giving them a Government, as the only one they now have is the bowie-knife and rifle.

Mr. Otero, of New-Mexico, (Dem.,) objected to the cutting up of New-Mexico. The people proposed to be transferred to Colorado, do not desire to live under any Government save that of New-Mexico. They are homogenous.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) wanted to introduce an amendment to make the Executive and Judicial officers elective, and said that the Republicans could now show the sincerity of their professions.

Mr. Grow's amendment was agreed to and the bill passed, 90 against 42.

Recess was then taken till 7 o'clock for promiscuous debate.

EVENING SESSION.

Messrs. Duell, Walton, Beale, Morrill, Edwin R. Reynolds, McKean, and others, expressed their views. Adjourned.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Richmond, Monday, Feb. 18.

The Commissioners from Mississippi and Georgia addressed the Convention to-day, appealing strongly to Virginia to go with them. They pictured the advantages of such a course, and the danger of remaining with the North.

The speeches contemplated no such event as reunion.

Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, speaks to-morrow.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

RETURNS IN FAVOR OF THE UNION CANDIDATES.

St. Louis, Monday, Feb. 18.

Incomplete returns received indicate the election of the Union ticket for the State Convention to be held in this City by about 5,000 majority.

The election passed off quietly, no disturbance of any kind occurring.

The returns from the State, so far as received, favor the election of Union candidates.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Monday, Feb. 18.

J. P. Lindsay, the inventor of the ten shooter and "Young America," left last night for Washington, ordered by the President of the Arms Company. It is supposed he will be censured for the large amount of arms sold by him to the South.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts. Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN BY birth, aged 27 years, wishes to obtain a situation at some respectable employment; is a carpenter by trade, but on account of fire has lost all his mechanical tools; is a good scholar, and can assist at any mercantile or mechanical business, or in fact, anything that offers to obtain an honest livelihood; compensation not so much an object as a permanent situation; best City references given if required. Address JOHN, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for three days.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER, who has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. Tells the name of future wife or husband, and that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

$25.000 TO INVEST IN PURCHASE of consideration money mortgages on unimproved lots in the City of New-York Apply to REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st,

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowles—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

Masonville, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. Spalding,
Sir:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

Haverford, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding,
Sir:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

Spruce Creek, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding,
Sir:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

Belle Vernon, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct
A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

Beverly, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
Dear Sir:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. Spalding,
Sir:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headach in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not *know* to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price,* 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*